INSURANCE
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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL. XIX NO. 166— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY, 16, 1931. PRICE ONE ANNA.

COERCIVE MEASURES IN BARDOLI & VALOD

Cultivators See Mahatma

COLLECTOR TO ENQUIRE PERSONALLY.

SURAT, July 14.

It is reported that authorities have resorted to coercive measures in Bardoli and Valod for collection of the land revenue. Cultivators of these places placed their grievances before Mahatma Gandhi yesterday, and it is understood that Mahatma Gandhi brought this to the notice of the Collector. The Collector of Surat will proceed to Bardoli on Thursday personally to enquire into the cultivator's grievances.—A.P.

NO EXPULSION OF "SAK"

London Congress Committee Decision

LONDON, July 15.

The motion to expel Mr. Saklatvala from London branch of the Congress was defeated at to-day's meeting, as also the proposal to organise Reception Committee for Mahatma Gandhi but it was agreed that the Secretary might welcome the Congress delegates arriving in England.—Reuter.

GREAT DRIVE OF REDS IN CHINA

LONDON, July 15.

NANKING.—Chiang-Kai-Shek who is engaged at head of 40,000 troops in driving out Red rebels from Canton wires that after fierce fighting Government armies have broken through right wing of communist army capturing Kwang-Chung near Kiang-Sifukien border. Reds are retreating in disorder to South.—Reuter.

(Speaking recently at Nanchang, Chiangkaishek said, "hundreds of villages have been razed to ground, thousands of innocent persons massacred and countless women outraged" and appealed to people of province to co-operate in campaign which was being launched against the Communists of Kiangsi Province. He declared that upon outcome of campaign hinged not only the safety of Chinese Nationalist party and Government but the very existence of nation).

SEPARATION OF SIND

Abortive Conference

HYDERABAD SIND, July 15.

At a small select conference of prominent Hindus and Muslims at Hyderabad the question of separation of Sindh, joint electorates and the Congress Working Committee's recent resolution on the subject were discussed.

Shaikh Abdul Majid, M.L.C., Kilafatist, and his supporters, while prepared to accept joint electorates, for the sake of separation, were reluctant to accept the Working Committee's resolution without reservation for the Muslim community in Sind, while the Hindu Congress leaders stood by the Working Committee's resolution and urged Mahommedans to accept the same.

The Hindu Mahasabhites were not prepared to consider separation when their Muslim compatriots appeared not prepared to accept even the Working Committee's resolution. They felt that their lives, property and honour would be unsafe under the Government of separated Sind in view of their past experience in Larkana and Sukkur riots and the Jacobabad murders.

After discussions for two days during which several unsuccessful attempts were made by Hindu Congressmen to arrive at an acceptable formula, the discussions were adjourned "sine die."—A.P.

PORT OKHA

The Port Officer, Okha Port, wires under date July 15: the s.s. "Clan Keith" (Line Clan, Agent Messrs. Pestonjee Bhicajee Port Okha) arrived Port Okha on the 15th instant with 2063 tons of cargo.—Reuter.

Mahatmaji Sees Home Secretary

—:o:—

"GOD AS MY ADVISER-GENERAL"

GANDHIJI'S REPLY TO PRESSMEN

(From Our Special Representative)

SIMLA July 15.

The reception which Gandhiji received all along the route from Kalka to Simla was striking particularly at Solon where hundreds surrounded his car and paid respect to both Gandhiji and Kasturba. Rai Bahadur Mohanlal (Gandhiji's Simla host) Sjt. P. L. Varma, Congress President, Simla Sjts. Gokulchand and Karamchand received Gandhiji at Kalka and brought him and his party up to Simla.

"MAHATMIC INFLUENCE".

When their car reached the motor shed in the Cart Road several hundreds mostly, ladies and school children who had been given a holiday on account of "Akhari Chahar Shanba" joined in paying homage. The car was, by special permission of the Deputy Commissioner, allowed to proceed up the hill to the foot of "Firgrove" Just then clouds which had overcast the sky since the morning came down in sharp showers, incidentally, striking the popular imagination as "Mahatmic influence".

A GREAT OVATION

SIMLA, July 15.

Contrary to expectations Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel did not arrive. Asked by the Associated Press, Mahatma Gandhi said that he could not say whether they would be visiting Simla.

In answer to another question, Mahatma Gandhi said that he could not say whether communal agreement would be reached before he sailed for England. He added, however, that "We are trying".

Asked if he was taking any advisers with him to England, he observed, "God is my Adviser-General."

Mahatma Gandhi is expectd to stay in Simla for two or three days.

GANDHIJI WILL STAY ON TILL SUNDAY

Mahatma Gandhi had three hours talk with Mr. Emerson, the Home Secretary, at the latter's residence, the conversations lasting till 7 p.m. Mahatma Gandhi will see Mr. Emerson again tomorrow.

WORKING OF DELHI PACT.

To-day's convegrsations related silely to the working of the Delhi Pact in several provinces, particularly Gujerat, United Provinces, the Punjab and Kerala. The conversations with Mr. Emerson are not likely to conclude even to-morrow. In the circumstances Gandhiji may not see the Viceroy to-morrow.

GANDHIJI'S DENIAL.

Interviewed by the Associated Press special representative Gandhiji empathically denied the report published in some papers that among the subjects he will discuss with the Viceroy will be one relating to the further representation of the Congress at the Round Table Conference.

Mahatma Gandhi's stay is likely to be prolonged till Sunday as questions for discussion both with Mr. Emerson and the Viceroy are many and delicate.—A. P.

Gandhiji Will See Viceroy On Friday

(From Our Special Representative.)

SIMLA, July 15.

"I think I would be seeing the Viceroy on Friday", said Mahatma Gandhi to me when I accosted him on his return from Mr. Emerson's residence this afternoon after three hours conversations. He added, "I am afraid my stay may have to be prolonged till Sunday."

His conversations with Mr. Emerson this afternoon solely related to alleged breaches of Delhi Pact committed by officials in various provinces.

Sjt. Mahadeo Desai told me that there is no likelihood of either Jawaharlal Nehru or Vallabhbhai Patel coming up to Simla unless officials require their presence here.

The evening prayers at Gandhiji's residence were very largely attended. The Swaraj flag was hoisted in the centre of the prayer ground.

CAWNPORE STUDENT DROWNED IN THE GANGES

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, July 15.

Ramprasad a student of a Cawnpore Rashtriya Vidyalaya was drowned in the ganges this morning about 7 at Sarsaiya Ghat. It is learnt he was a resident of Almora and had gone for bath with some other school fellows. His foot slipped and went down the water. It took sometime before it was definitely learnt that he was drowned. His body could not be recovered.

INQUIRY INTO FIRING ON KISANS

Collector Refuses To Co-operate With Congress Committee

(From Our Correspondent.)

AGRA, July 13.

The Chairman of Sohja Garni Inquiry Committee recently appointed by the District Congress Committee, with power to coopt, requested the Collector to appoint one or two members as the representatives of the Government to make the Committee a more representative one and to serve the Committee. He was further informed that the Committee will be glad to record and consider the evidence and material such as he or his officers may place before it.

The Collector has refused to assist the Committee which has, however, begun its work from 10th inst. It will be recalled that firing was, opened upon Kisans by police and zamindars as a result of which 4 persons lost their lives.

POLICE PRECANTIONS IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, July 15.

In view of the strained relations between the Hindus and the Muslims the District Magistrate has issued instructions for taking out the Rath Yatra procession subject to restrictions on play of music before mosques at prayer time on the 17th and 18th July. Special police arrangements will be made and Magistrates will accompany the processions.—A.P.

BERLIN BOURSE TO REMAIN CLOSED

Hundred Million Dollars Credit To Reichsbank

LONDON, July 14.

New York.—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York with other federal reserve banks has agreed to renew its participation in 100 million dollar credit to the Reichsbank "subject to an agreement being renewed by other participants in credit.—Reuter's Special

BOURSE TO REMAIN CLOSED.

Berlin.—It has been decided that the Bourse should remain closed for the remainder of the week.—Reuter's Special.

VIENNA BANK WANTS MORATORIUM.

Vienna.—The Merkur Bank has asked for three months' moratorium and a loan of £1,480,000 sterling from Government.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN'S SOLE AIM.

Promotion Of Franco-German Understanding.

LONDON, July 14.

Paris.—Interviewed on board the Calais-Paris train Mr. Henderson stressed the fact that Britain had laid down no conditions for assisting Germany. The sole aim of his and Mr. MacDonald's conversations in Berlin would be the removal of difficulties and to promote complete Franco-German understanding in order to ensure the success of Disarmament Conference.—Reuter.

Dacoities Continue In Burma

GIRL CARRIED AWAY AS A HOSTAGE

RANGOON, July 15.

A series of dacoities is reported from different areas in the disaffected districts, a large number being from Prome, which reports 11 dacoities and two murders in the last two days. In Bassein, armed men committed dacoity in the house of the Resident Excise Officer of Ngaputaw and looted property.

In Thayetmyo there were two dacoities, in one of which a girl was taken away as hostage and she has not yet been returned. In Pegu an Indian was murdered following a dacoity. Two persons have been arrested in that connection. One villager was murdered in a dacoity committed in Tharrawaddy. Sixteen more rebels have surrendered in Prome area.

TWO VILLAGES SURROUNDED

On thirteenth July, before day break, the District Superintendent of Police, Thayetmyo, surrounded Ton and Paput villages, southwest of Thayetmyo and captured six prisoners, including the headman of Ton and his son, both of whom are alleged to be concerned in wounding Mr. A. G. Smith, former District Superintendent of Police. Captain Dart had a bullet wound on his left leg. His condition is not serious.—A.P.

Hindustani Seva Dal Branch At Belapur

(From A Correspondent.)

BELAPUR, July 11.

The Secretary General Dr. Hardikar of the Hindustani Seva Dal has sent two volunteers (pracharaks) for propaganda work in Nagar District. At present these two pracharaks, Sjts. Kashinath Trimbak Bhide and Ganesh Sakharam Bhadgaonkar are working at Belapur. They have established a branch of Hindustani Seva Dal, as well as of the Bal Dal. They have given the full history of the Dal by means of lectures. In a couple of days they will start for the village propaganda work.

FIRST AFGHAN ASSEMBLY OF "NATIONAL COUNSELLORS"

King Nadir Shah's Inaugural Address

"MY POLICY IS WITHOUT ANY SECRET OR MYSTERY"

His Majesty King Nadir Shah opened the first Afghan Parliament with a soul-stirring inaugural address. "This country belongs to me and you" he told the representatives and explained at length to them his "foreign policy". "I wish to make everything clear to you, so that you may be acquainted with every circumstance and may know your own affairs," declared His Majesty and emphasized the necessity of observing strict neutrality towards other States and concentrating on internal reforms.

The following is the translation of the speech in Persian delivered by His Majesty King Nadir Shah in opening the first Afghan Parliament in Kabul on July 5:—

I open this Assembly of Muslim Counsellors in the name of God, the Omnipotent, the Powerful, who is the dispenser of happiness in this world and the next. And I pray, for the guidance of the nation of Afghanistan unto God the Great so that under the shadow of the holy Laws of the Prophet Muhammad (may blessings and peace be on Him) they may render high and especial services to this holy land of Islam and once again glorify the religion of God and to assist in the advancement and progress of Afghanistan.

VALUE OF CONSULTATION.

My beloved people, May God be praised that we see Afghanistan once again emerging safe and sound, from the difficulties and distress born of dissensions and civil wars. With mind at ease and heart full of hope I begin the lay the foundation of this Institution of National Counsellors and proceed to explain to you the meaning of National Assembly. May God be praised that you and I are Mussalmans. Conferences are the foundation of all our actions. By the injunctions of the Holy Qoran we were and are bound to hold consultations and in future too it shall be incumbent on us to act accordingly. The Prophet Muhammad (may prayers and peace be on Him) used to hold consultations for the solutions of problems. The Rightly-guided Khalifas (may God be pleased with them) used to carry on their affairs by consultation. The Khalifas of the Banni Umayya Dynasty also held consultations. But it was the Khalifas of the House of Abbas who gave to such consultations a solid foundation in the procedure of their affairs. The representatives of the people used to be present at the Court of the day and held consultations with the representatives of the Nation in all affairs relating to the State Subsequent to he Abbassi Khalifas the rulers of Islam considering consultations to be the negation of their power and prestige paid less attention to this institution. Consequently many periods of disruption of changes and convulsions took place in the Muslim world.

THE JIRGA SYSTEM.

In Afghanistan conferences were held from remote antiquity, since we can consider the Afghan Jirga as the just ruler of the Afghans. For us consultation is no new thing. If the previous sovereigns did not hold conferences the nation in their tribes and clans at any rate have not abandoned to this day their Jirga system, Amanullah Khan formed the Council of State and the Representatives of the Nation used to be present at the centre of the Government; but that Council or Jirga of Afghanistan did not prove to be advantageous.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 'JIRGA' AND REPRESENTATIVE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

I pray to God that such dark happenings may not occur again in Afghanistan and that He may grant us opportunities and judgment so that we may be able to remove all the causes of complaints as between the Nation and the Government and contrary to the precedent the Nation may regard the Government as its own Government and as a true servant desirous of the progress of the country. The modern Consultative Assemblies, like the Assemblies of all the Nations, which in the course of time have acquired progress and improvement, are an example of the advanced nature of the Councils of our proceeding ages. Although the Nation has upto now expressed no desire for any such things, since I considered, and still hold, a National Assembly to be the foundation of the prosperity and as a special instrument for the reform of the country and which I had declared in my programme of the very first day by the grace of God on this occasion when peace prevails all over Afghanistan I am enabled to inaugurate such an Assembly. When you read the little guide to the National Assembly you will know what difference there is between an Assembly of to-day and the Jirgas of old. If you exercise properly your rights and watch the proceedings of the Government and make attempts at improving the National Assembly of Afghanistan the same will become the moulder of peace and the foundation of the prosperity and the advancement of the country; and I have hopes in God the High that civil wars and dissensions and disputes will disappear for ever from this motherland of ours and personal questions will no longer be the cause of the downfall and the ruin of this Islamic land. And this country will ever remain happy and the changes and revolutions will not effect, or be the cause of shattering and uprooting, the prosperity and advancement of the country and the Nation; and the miscreants will not have the chance again to be at the helm of affairs. Able and righteous rulers and benevolent agents of the country and the Nation alone will be selected for the betterment of Afghanistan and they will engage themselves in her service. Tyranny and the worship of innovations and curruption and bribery will disappear altogether from this country.

LAST PERIOD OF CALAMITY.

I am in a position to say that on the day that the representatives of the Nation in the Consultative Assembly understood their rights and distinguish the harmful from the beneficial from the point of view of the general happiness and self-interest and dissensions are removed, just from that day the epoch of happiness of Afghanistan shall commence. I pray to God that that day of happiness of our beloved country, the country belonging to me and belonging to yourselves may be just this day, the first date of the opening of the Consultative Assembly. God is Omnipotent, He is merciful, He is gracious. As He has granted release to Afghanistan from a civil revolution and has vouchsafed peace to Afghanistan and bestowed on us honour, strength and unity so in the same way I am not despondent regarding his

(Continued on Page 7)

C. I. D. ON THE TRACK OF GANG OF SWINDLERS

Bombay Doctor As One Of The Victims

Rs. 30,000 INVOLVED

TWO ARRESTS AND MORE TO FOLLOW

Two persons have been arrested by the Bombay C.I.D. for alleged swindling. They are suspected to be members of a clever gang of swindlers which had succeeded in committing frauds to the tune of Rs. 30,000.

One of the arrested person is said to be a Hindu and the other a Christian named Respicio Alphonso aged about 30.

A firm of watch makers and a Bombay doctor are said to have been cheated to the extent of several thousands of rupees by an ingenious method adopted by this gang. The plan which invariably succeeded is somewhat like this.

A man with a peon's dress is sent with a letter to a shop with a request that one or more articles valued at a certain sum were wanted. The purchase made, a currency note of large denomination, is handed over and the shop-keeper is asked to give a cheque in lieu of the change. This is complied with and it is alleged the figures on the body of the cheque are ingeniously erased and a large sum substituted. The forgery, it is said, had been so clever, that the Banks concerned paid over the amounts without hesitation.

More arrests in this connection are likely to be affected.

"CHARTER OF COMMUNAL PEACE"

Lahore Muslim Leader On Working Committee Decision

LAHORE, July 15.

Mali Barkatali, in a statement to the press, characterises the Congress solution of the communal question as charter of communal peace and freedom and says that Muslims have got all they can legitimately claim. He appeals to Muslims to bury the hatchet and to hail the charter of communal peace and freedom.—A. P.

DELHI "CONSPIRACY" CASE

NEW DELHI, July 15.

Owing to the illness of Kanwar Sian, Commissioner, Special Tribunal, the Delhi Conspiracy case was adjourned till to-morrow.—A.P.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 33, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, July 15.

Previous Closing Rate	9.22
To-day's Opening Rate	9.15
Difference	.07
To-day's Closing Rate	9.13
Difference	—.04

Broach Expectation J/Aug. 174
Broach Expectation A./May 187

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

OCTOBER.

Liverpool, July 15.

Previous Closing Rate	4.95
To-day's Opening Rate	4.83
Difference	—.12
To-day's Closing Rate	4.82
Difference	—.13

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, July 15.

Silver Ready	13 3/16
Higher	1/8
Silver Forward	13 1/4
Higher	3/16

Market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, July 15.

First Settlement	43	13	0
Second Settlement	43	8	0

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET ANCHOR.

138146

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

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INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required. Not necessary for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box Number. The words "Apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows: Box No....., Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

A small advertisement in these columns will bring you an IMMEDIATE REPLY or a QUICK SALE.

Situations Vacant

WANTED—Gujarati knowing GRADUATE CLERK, Salary Rs. 50. Apply DASTUR & CO. Solicitors, Ismail Building, Hornby Road.
A R 5458

WANTED—Superintendent of Agents, District Organisers and Ordinary Agents on Rs. 150 per month or below with other allowances to introduce our famous Co-operative Insurance and Investment scheme of Rs. 2 per month limited to Rs. 100 only. Apply, THE ALL INDIA MUTUAL FINANCING CORPORATION LTD., PATNA.
3292

WANTED—40 PAID CANDIDATES at Rs. 12 monthly for Station Master and Telegraphs Classes selection by 25th. Remit Rupee one for selection form to SUPDTT. RAILWAY DUTIES and TELEGRAPH TRAINING SCHOOL, Delhi.
A R5395

WANTED—Two SWITCHBOARD ATTENDENTS and two WIREMEN, having knowledge of D.C. three wire system. State minimum salary expected. Apply to the CHIEF ENGINEER, Mangrol State, (Kathiawar).
A 3308

WANTED—A LECTURER in Mathematics. Must be an M.A., or M.Sc., prepared to join at once and ready to teach upto B.A. Honours. Appointment upto the end of March, 1932, in the first instance. Apply at once, not later than 22nd July, with testimonials to the PRINCIPAL, College, Surat, stating the minimum salary expected.
A 3309

Houses & Flats To Let

A LARGE UP-TO-DATE modern first floor FLAT of Nowroji Mansions, 31, Wodehouse Road, next to Wellington Mews. Accommodations 6 bed rooms, drawing and dining rooms, garage, etc. Apply there ground floor.
C R5448

TO LET—3rd Floor in Building No. 189/191 Hornby Road, Fort, for particulars. Apply owner at Ratan House 35/37, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.
C R 5459

Machinery, Tools, Etc.

FOR SALE—35 B.H.P. NATIONAL CRUDE OIL ENGINE, overhauled and 27-29 B.H.P. New Victoria Crude Oil Engine, also Wood workers and Tin Smiths Machines Lathes, Beltings, Pumps, Pumping Sets at greatly reduced prices. ERUCH D. ENGINEER CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
N R5446

WANTED—Secondhand 450/500 1 H.P. compound condensing STEAM ENGINE 30x8x180 or 30x7½x180 lbs. pressure LANCASHIRE BOILER in best condition Write to LAXMINARAYAN BASDEO MANDSAUR, C. I.
N R 5466

Loan

PARTNER WANTED—Wanted by Unique Swadeshi Store, young man with Rs. 10,000 as WORKING or SLEEPING PARTNER for increased business. Correspond Post Box No. 993, Bombay. Handsome profits and No risks.
L R 5457

Books & Stamps.

LEARN small Industries without difficulty?—A Book on soap making and allied things by an Expert of 10 years experience. Cost Rupee One only. Enquire of Mr. CHANDRAMA PRASAD, P. O. Benares Hindu University, Dist. Benares.
L R5462

Educational

HAPPY TIDINGS—Sure Success in Matric Examination—Weak students of VII Standard and either failed or clever but fresh students of VI Standard can equally hope to be successful in the coming Matric Examination, probably the last for Vernacular students. Students of either sex will be coached by an efficient and experienced staff of Graduates, double Graduates, Gazetted languages' Teacher and Munshi, Physics and Chemistry, Physiology and Hygiene will be taught by experts through needful apparatus with practical laboratory work. Coaching will be tuition like, extraordinary and special. Guardians can seek for sure success under guaranteed conditions of individual special coaching. For further particulars please enquire at Talad English Course, CHANDRA MAHAL, Thakurdwar, Bombay.
E R5436

Profession

CONSULT MAHMOUD BEY, Egyptian Spiritualist, Grand Hotel, Ballard Estate Rupees Five for three questions Receive written answers correctly and wonderfully on paper while retained in your possession.
P

ASTROLOGY FOR ANYTHING AND EVERYTHING Horoscope, Birth date, Person's Name unnecessary. Remit Rupee one with any one question and distinct address, "COELESTIS" Ghatkopar.
P R 5423

Motors and Accessories

WILLYS MODEL C101 TRUCK CHASSIS, brand new. Available at 25 per cent. discount. A limited stock available end of this week. Apply Box No. 1061, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R5453

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements, Legal and Public notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE

The PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that the firm of Messrs. THAKORLAL HIRALAL & CO., carrying on business as Diamond Merchants and Jewellers at 12, Lall Bazar, Calcutta, wherein inter alia the undersigned were partners, has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent as from the 22nd of October, 1930. The whole concern is taken over by Mr. Thakorlal K. Mehta and Vrajlal K. Mehta with all its existing assets, liabilities, credits, debts and Good Will from the said date, and after the said date we have no concern and interest in the said firm.

SURAJMAL LALLUBHAI & CO.
Dated 16th day of July, 1931.
3331

Public Notices

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913 AND
IN THE MATTER OF THE ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.

(In Voluntary Liquidation).

NOTICE

THE MEETING of the Shareholders of the above named Company called for to-day, having been adjourned for want of quorum, the adjourned meeting of the Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Liquidators at 113 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 21st day of July, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S.T.)

Dated this 14th day of July, 1931.
S. B. BILLIMORIA,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
3322

Legal Notices

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1232 of 1922.

Pir Triveninath Guru Jaimalnath and another Plaintiffs.
vs.
Shankernath Balaknath & others ..... Defendants.
and
Kunver Girjeshwar Sarangsingh Plaintiff to counter-claim
vs.
Bhadhutinath Devinath and others. ...Defendants to counter claim.
and
Messrs. Dikshit Maneklal & Co. ..... Applicants.
and
Pir Triveninath Guru Jaimalnath & another. .....Clients.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of all the right, title and interest of the Plaintiffs and Clients in the lands and premises at Walkeshwar Banganga, described in the Sheriff's Proclamation, dated the 5th day of March, 1931, and published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on 16th March, "Bombay Samachar" on 7th and 16th April and "Dnyan Prakash" on 7th and 15th April, 1931, will be proceeded with on the premises at Walkeshwar Banganga on THURSDAY, the 16th day of July, 1931, at 4 p.m. (S. T.).

Dated this 15th day of July, 1931.
PHEROZESHAH J. MARZBAN,
Sheriff of Bombay.
3326

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY and INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of AMBALAL MOTIBHAI PATEL, late of Bombay and Ahmedabad, Patidar Hindu Inhabitant, Cloth Merchant, doing business under the name of Ambalal Motibhai Patel or Ambalal M. Patel & Co., residing at Champa Gully, Bombay and Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad. ..... Deceased
Bai KAMLABAI, widow of the deceased, Ambalal Motibhai Patel, of Bombay Patidar Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir JOHN WILLIAM FISHER, BEAUMONT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Tenth day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty one and in the twenty-second year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL.

The 10th day of July, 1931.
Mr. G. B. PANDYA,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
3323

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY

(1)	No. 60 of 1928.	Re:	Joonas Cassum Rahimtulla, traded as Joonas Tyeb and Co. and Cassum Rahimtulla and Co.
(2)	„ 981 of 1922. 259 of 1927.	Re:	Burjorji Bapuji Mistry.
(3)	„ 188 of 1927.	Re:	Narandas Dewchand Datani.
(4)	„ 296 of 1927.	Re:	Cherubino Henry D'Souza.
(5)	„ 379 of 1927.	Re:	Govind Hari Pranjpe, traded as Govind Hari Pranjpe and Brothers.
(6)	„ 553 of 1927.	Re:	Ramchandra Keshaw Surawkar.
(7)	„ 603 of 1927.	Re:	Salebhoy Hatimbhoy Kanga, traded as Hatim and Co.
(8)	„ 4126 of 1927.	Re:	Rajaballi Mahomedalli Dawoodi Vora.
(9)	„ 1420 of 1927.	Re:	Mahadeo Gopal Kolwanker.
(10)	„ 1462 of 1927.	Re:	Hirji Sajan Sha.
(11)	„ 1672 of 1927.	Re:	Kantilal Lallubhai Sha, traded in the name of the Industrial Stores Supply Company.
(12)	„ 1705 of 1927.	Re:	Liladhar Madhowji Lohana.
(13)	„ 1725 of 1927.	Re:	Purshotam Shivji, a firm.
(14)	„ 1777 of 1927.	Re:	Fidahusein Alimahomed Harneswalla traded as Fidahusein Alimahomed and Co
(15)	„ 17 of 1921.	Re:	Motiram Vishnu Shirolkar.
(16)	„ 292 of 1921.	Re:	Patric Clarence Gibson Kingley.
(17)	„ 343 of 1921.	Re:	Mahomed Haji Bawa and others, traded as Vallimahomed Haji Bawa.
(18)	„ 912 of 1921.	Re:	Sitaram Relumal Punjabi, traded as B. K. Bros.
(19)	„ 65 of 1922.	Re:	Mahomedalli Fidahusein Unwalla traded as Fidahusein Samsudin Unwala.
(20)	„ 78 of 1922.	Re:	Ccoverji Hiril Thucker and Another.
(21)	„ 139 of 1922.	Re:	Mahomed Kassam Jetpurwalla and others traded as Mahomed Kassam Jetpurwala.
(22)	„ 218 of 1922.	Re:	Dewsey Bhanji Ramji and another, traded as Bhanji Ramji and Co.
(23)	„ 334 of 1922.	Re:	Manekchand Virchand Patni and others, traded as Virchand Narotamdas.
(24)	„ 939 of 1922.	Re:	Achyut Tukaram Mahajan, traded as Tukaram Bhagwan.
(25)	„ 595 of 1922.	Re:	Parashram Ramkisson and others, traded as Jagannath Bhurani and Prachaddas Murlidhar.
(26)	„ 263 of 1921.	Re:	Dahyalal Dayashanker Oza.
(27)	„ 708 of 1921.	Re:	Tehliram Radhakisondas Multani and another, traded as Radhakisondas Tehliram.
(28)	„ 730 of 1921.	Re:	Manekji Sorabji Patel, traded in the name and style of the Bombay General Store.
(29)	„ 755 of 1921.	Re:	Narmadashanker Harjiwan Jochi.
(30)	„ 918 of 1921.	Re:	Kaikhosru Nasserwanji Master, traded K. N. Master and Co
(31)	„ 29 of 1922.	Re:	Haji Mahomed Valad Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji.
(32)	„ 111 of 1922.	Re:	Rahimbhai Karimbhai Khoja, traded in the names of Swadeshi Jenana Shop and H. Ebrahim Karim.
(33)	„ 138 of 1922.	Re:	Neb Raj Khanna traded as N. R. Khanna and Sons.
(34)	„ 788 of 1922.	Re:	Chunilal Narottamdas Sha, traded as C. Natwarlal and Co., and Chandulal Chunilal.
(35)	„ 805 of 1922.	Re:	Esufally Mahomedalli Dawoodi Vora and others.
(36)	„ 373 of 1922.	Re:	Devidas Murlidhar Sha.
(37)	„ 1058 of 1922.	Re:	Tarachand Odhavdas Javeri.
(38)	„ 1090 of 1922.	Re:	Rajaballi Rajbhai Sodagar, traded as Rajbhai Jaffarji Sodagar.

That it is intended to declare a first dividend in estate No. (1), a first and final dividend in estates Nos. (2) to (14) a second dividend in estate No. (15), a second and final dividend in estate Nos. (16) to (24), a third and final dividend in estate No. (25) and a supplementary and final dividend in estates Nos. (26) to (38).

Creditors, who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the Office of the undersigned within a fortnight from the date hereof. If they fail to do so their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates, in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, even if they have been previously notified. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within a fortnight from the date of this advertisement. On the expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay this 14th day of July, 1931.
M. B. ABUVALA,
Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.
3324

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(2)

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Public Notices

FOR LEASE.

"SALAMATI SALT PANS".

Our client DAWOOD GANY HASAM, who is the Mortgagee in possession of the "Salamati Salt Pans", abovenamed situate on Government Land or ground at Matunga-Sion, desires to give the said "Salt Pans" which contain about 1621 pans on lease from the 1st of August, 1931 to the end of June, 1932. Persons desirous of having the said lease are requested to send, to the undersigned, offers for the same in writing with a cheque for one-fourth of the total amount of rent for the full period of the said Lease, by way of deposit. The lease will be granted on the terms and conditions a copy whereof will be had on application to the undersigned. Offers received within ten days from this day will alone be taken into consideration. The Lessee shall have himself at his own costs to apply for and obtain from the Government the necessary license to manufacture Salt.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & COY.,
Solicitors, High Court
14, Hamum Street, Fort.
Bombay,
15th July, 1931.
3325

Auction Sales.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co.

Re: The Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co. Ltd., (In Liquidation).

NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF THE DINSHAW PETIT MILLS, AT PAREL.

Under instructions from the Court Liquidator as the Official Liquidator of the Maneckji Petit Manufacturing Co., Ltd., (in Liquidation), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on MONDAY, the 24th August next, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the mill premises in separate lots, the Dinshaw Petit Mills consisting of lands with buildings thereon and the machinery therein and the trade marks.

Lot No. 1.—Firstly—Land admeasuring about 44,678 sq., yards, held under Lease in Perpetuity. Renewable every 99 years, rent Rs. 397 per month payable monthly.

Secondly—Leasehold land admeasuring about 153 square yards, with buildings, situated at Parel.

Thirdly—Foras land admeasuring about 6,143 sq. yards, but according to Collector's record admeasuring about 6,312 sq. yards, with godowns, chawls, messuages, tenements or dwelling houses, situated at Kalachowki Road.

MACHINERY.

(a) 41,996 Ring Spindles by Platt Bros.
(b) 1,122 Looms by Platt Bros., and Buttersworth
(c) 1 Bale Breaker with mixing Lattices and 4 Openers with Scutchers combined and 8 lines of Inter and Finishers.
(d) 150 Flat Cards by Platt Bros.
(e) 19 Drawing Frames 2 of 7 and 17 of 8 Deliveries of 3 heads each by Platt Bros.
(f) 19 Slubbing frames 2 of 72 and 17 of 88 Spindles each by Platt Bros.
(g) 31 Inter frames 3 of 120 and 28 of 136 Spindles each by Platt Bros.
(h) 63 Roving Frames 6 of 152 and 57 of 176 Spindles each by Platt Bros.
(i) 7 Doubling frames, 1 of 248 and 6 of 264 Spindles each by Platt Bros.
(j) 9 Grey Winding Frames of 300 Spindles each by Platt Bros.
(k) 22 Warping Machines by Platt Bros.
(l) 8 Sizing machines by Platt Bros.
(m) 1 Compound condensing engine of 2,200 I.H.P. rope driven by Hicks Hargreaves and Co., with barring engine and one 20 tons overhead crane.
(n) 6 Lancashire Boilers 30ft. by 8ft. by 160lbs. per sq. inch pressure.

In addition to the abovementioned machinery there are Economiser with 480 pipes, one complete Liquid Fuel Installation with storage tank of 100 tons capacity Boiler, Feed Pump, 2 sets of high speed engines directly connected to Dynamos for electric lighting and Sprinklers and Hydrants with complete fire extinguishing appliances and various other auxiliary machinery, all by well-known makers.

The machinery and the plant are in immediate working condition and can be inspected on application.

Lot No. 2.—Leasehold land situated at Parel, admeasuring about 614 sq. yards.

Also stock-in-process (if any), spare parts of machinery, coal fuel, stores, dyes, chemical, furniture and all other articles, etc.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for the Official Liquidator or to the undersigned.

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The treatment of internal secretory disturbances by means of gland preparations has established one of its classical examples in the invention and application of insulin for treating DIABETES. The effectiveness of this remedy can no more be denied by any physician, but unfortunately, insulin shows great imperfection, the necessity for injection under the skin or into the veins and thus it may result in serious complications.

In the metabolism of healthy people the sugar is fixed in the cells; in diabetic persons the fixing power is lost and the sugar re-enters in the blood system to be submerged in the intestine. It was only recently when the research workers of the world studied the functions of the inner glands and by the result of such investigation by Dr. RICHARD WEISS, Ph.D., M.A., F.C.S., Berlin (Germany) wh have succeeded in finding an Electrolytic acting mineral Vitamines in physiological correct proportion which assists the activity of the Pancreas Hormones in the body.

This preparation is called **PANCRESAL** which is extracted by a Special process out of the fresh Pancreas. It consists of the active substance which immediately retard or arrest the forming of sugar and develope a potent effect in the body. It replaces all disagreeable injections and constant supervision.

It causes a decline in all metabolic disturbances of the Diabettes and lessens Polyuria. It is quite harmless and the functions of the stomach are not effected at all.

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NOT REPUDIATION, BUT APPORTIONMENT OF LIABILITIES

:0:

Bogey Of "Sanctity" Exposed

CONGRESS SELECT COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC DEBTS OF INDIA.

The following is the detailed report of the Congress Select Committee on the public debt of India:—

We, the undersigned appointed by the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee "to carry out a scrutiny into the financial transactions of the East India Company and the British Government in India and the so-called Public Debt of India and to report on the obligations, which should, in future, be borne by India or England," beg to report as follows:

We conceive the purpose of our enquiry to be to collect such materials, by way of facts, figures, circumstances and conditions, supported by such opinions, analogies and precedents, as appear to us to bear upon the case, and submit our report on that basis. The terms of reference made to us involve a threefold enquiry:

(a) The aggregate of the transactions of the East India Company and the British Government which have resulted in considerable financial burdens or obligations being imposed upon India by Parliamentary legislation, or otherwise.

(b) The transactions of the British Government of India since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown form the next block of items resulting in financial burdens on India.

(c) A report on the obligations which should in future be borne by India or by England.

We understand it to mean that we are to consider the fitness and propriety, the equity and justice of liability for obligations hitherto placed on India.

NO QUESTION OF REPUDIATION

In arriving at our conclusions, we have taken into account considerations which include matters which are in the nature of counter-claims by India against England. The main reason, we believe, for including in the reference the third part is to indicate that there is no intention on the part of the Congress to summarily disown or reject all obligations placed upon India by the irresponsible Executive Government.

For a convenient discussion of this enquiry, we have divided it into three main parts, substantially following the lines laid down in the reference. In the first place, we take the totality of the transactions of the East India Company upto 1858. We next consider the totality of the financial obligations and the so-called public debt of India in two main divisions: (i) the debts which are not backed by any assets and (ii) the debts which are incurred for purposes which have left or created some material assets. We finally consider the question of apportionment between India and Great Britain of the burden of the obligations arising out of the said transactions on the grounds of justice and equity between a nation and a nation.

NO VOICE IN IMPOSITION OF BURDENS.

The outstanding feature of India's case is, that until now, the Indian people have had no voice, much less effective voice, in the matter of the imposition of the burdens which are the subject of this enquiry. And in this connection, it is useful to trace the various stages through which the Government of India has passed, in so far as they are relevant to show the entire absence of control over the finances of India by the Indian people or their representatives. The first Indian Budget in the modern form was presented in 1860 to the then Legislative Council, which was in no sense representative of the Indian people. Under the Act of 1861, the Council to which were added a few nominated Indians could not meet for any other than legislative business, and no discussion on the budget was allowed, and the budget was in fact presented and explained only when some new financial legislation became necessary to be passed by the Council. This state of things continued upto the Indian Councils Act of 1892, but, under that Act as well, no discussion of the budget was permissible though an obligation was laid on the Government to explain the same. Though the members were allowed to offer observations upon it, they had not the power to move any resolution or divide the Council on any part thereof. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 enlarged the Councils by the addition of a certain number of members elected by indirect election, and under that Act certain items of revenue and expenditure were specified, which were open to discussion by the Council. The right to move resolutions and divide the Council related to these subjects; but the resolutions were purely of a recommendatory character. The resolutions moved, however, had not any practical value by way of effective control, as the Government had a standing official majority in the Council. Since the year 1920, further changes have been made in the machinery of the Central as well as the Provincial Government, but the effective control still rests with the irresponsible executive. A division of heads of expenditure has been made under votable and non-votable items, and the non-votable items aggregate to 75 per cent. of the total net expenditure. This fact together with the power of restoration and certification vested in the Governor-General and the Governors, have rendered practically nugatory, the supposed transfer of control to the representatives of the Indian people over any part of the expenditures or the revenues of India. Under the rules, moreover, proposal regarding taxation or borrowing can originate only with the executive. Thus, during the whole of the period of the British rule, it can be justly said, that no burden has been undertaken by the Government of India, for the time being, with the assent or cognisance of the Indian people. It is, therefore, but fair that at this juncture, when two countries stand face to face with each other for the purpose of negotiation that the question of apportionment of these liabilities imposed upon the Indian people, (partly discharged and partly remaining undischarged) should be examined with reference to their justice and propriety.

APPORTIONMENT OF LIABILITIES.

The Congress has often been accused of attempting to repudiate "Public Debts". Far from being "a repudiation," the effort of the Congress is to "ratify" burdens, which have been undertaken in the country's interest. The present "Public Debts" cannot be truly called "National Debts", for they have been incurred really by Great Britain and imposed upon India. Sir George Wingate wrote over 70 years ago:—

"When the subject is carefully examined, it will be found that the Government of India, so far from being the government of a distinct State, has been, from the first, simply a department of the British Government. The British Ministry, acting through the President of the Board of Control, formed the real motive power which decided the policy of successive Indian administration, and the East India Company was simply a convenient screen under cover of which the Ministry was enabled to make use of the revenues and resources of India with a less degree of interference on the part of Parliament than would have been exercised, had the responsibility of the Ministry for every act of the Indian Government been openly avowed. If the facts be so, then, and they cannot be gainsayed, we seem to be shut up to the conclusion that the acts of the Government of India, from first to last, have been the acts of the British nation. India has never had even the shadow of a constitution, or of a national Government, but has been ruled as a conquered country, according to the views of successive British administrations. The Indian debt has really been incurred by the Government of this country; and how, then, can we possibly shake ourselves free of Indian liabilities? Good faith and justice alike hold Great Britain accountable for the obligations incurred by the Indian Government just the same as the obligations contracted by the Imperial Government. Every million added to the debt of British India is a million added to the debt of Great Britain, and it is this consideration which makes the question of Indian finance of vital importance to the public of this country. Since the commencement of the late Mutiny, the Indian Government has raised about ten millions in India at an interest of 6 per cent., while the money could have been raised by the same Government in this country at 4 per cent. and by the British Nation at 3½ per cent. By this thriftless policy, our national obligations cost us half a million a year more than they might have done, and every day's persistence in such a suicidal course is running up a heavier score for the day of the final reckoning. The British public may avert its gaze; but this day of reckoning is not the less surely coming."

("Our Financial Relations with India," pp. 23-24).

And that day of reckoning has arrived.

BOGEY OF "SANCTITY."

It has been suggested in some quarters that all these obligations have some degree of sanctity and should not be disputed. We are unable to see any basis of sanctity in this matter. These burdens were involuntarily imposed upon the revenues of India and, if they are not shown to have been incurred for the benefit of the Indian people, it is difficult to understand the use of the word "Sanctity" in this connection. In fact, the scrutiny entrusted to this Committee is intended to examine that very issue, viz., how far any of these liabilities are to be borne by India on the ground of justice and equity. Sanctity would undoubtedly attach to all the obligations, which are found to have been incurred justly for the benefit of the people of India. If any of these obligations cannot be shown to have been incurred for their benefit or welfare, every principle of public morality would commend exoneration, rather than imposition of, such liability. The only proper view of the matter is, that it is but just, that the burden should now be placed on that party who ought to have borne the same, at the time it was created.

UNDER THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S RULE.

We shall begin with an examination of the settlement of the financial transactions affecting India which was arrived at by and between, the East India Company and the British Government at the time of the transfer of the Government of India from the East India Company to the British Crown. Before entering upon such an examination, it may not be out of place to trace, briefly, the growth of the East India Company, from a private trading concern to a territorial power.

The East India Company started as a trading corporation under a Royal Charter in 1600 A.D. and continued to be such, with various modifications of the chartered privileges, for 173 years thereafter. In 1773, its affairs were regulated by the Regulating Act, which made the East India Company in effect the Agent of the British Crown, so far as the government of the territorial acquisitions and possessions in India was concerned. Its commercial side was distinguished from its territorial side by the said Act and the Acts which followed, and from the year 1814 separate accounts were required to be kept for the two sides. The trading monopoly of the Company, so far as India was concerned, was abolished by the Charter Act of 1813, and its trading character was put an end to by the Charter Act of 1833, Section 4.

Section 9 of the said Act provides as follows:—

"All the bond debt of the said Company in Great Britain and all the territorial debt of the said Company in India, and all other debts, which shall, on that day, be owing by the said Company and all sums of money, costs, charges and expenses which after the said 22nd day of April 1834, may become payable by the said Company, in respect of, or by reason of, any covenants, contracts or liabilities, then existing and all debts, expenses and liabilities whatever, which, after the same day, shall be lawfully contracted and incurred on account of the government of the said territory and all payments by this act directed to be made shall be charged and chargeable upon the revenues of the said territories and that neither any stock or effects which the said Company may hereafter have to their own use nor the dividend by the said Act secured to them nor the directors or proprietors of the said Company shall be liable to, or chargeable with any of the said debts, payment, or liability."

BURDEN ON INDIAN REVENUES.

Section 11 of the said Act provided for the payment in Great Britain of a yearly dividend of 10½ per cent. on the Company's Stock. The effect of these provisions is to charge the revenues of India with the payment of:—

(a) The trading capital of the East India Company, with interest,

(b) All the Company's territorial debts.

(c) All the Company's other debts and liabilities then existing.

(d) All the Company's liabilities which may become payable after that date.

(e) All the debts the Company may incur on account of the Government of the territory after that date.

Section 12 provides for redemption by Parliament of the Capital Stock of the Company at any time after the 30th of April 1874 on payment to the Company of two hundred pounds sterling for every one hundred pounds of the said Capital Stock.

Section 13 provides, if at any time before 1874, the Company is deprived of the possession and the government of the territory, the Company would be entitled to demand the redemption of the Stock as provided in Section 12.

Section 14 provides that the Company shall pay into the Bank of England into an account called "the account of the security fund of the India Company" a sum of two million pounds annually until such time as such amount, calculated with compound interest at 3½ per cent per annum, shall amount to twelve million pounds sterling, required for the redemption of the Capital Stock of the Company.

Section 17 provides that the annual payment of two million pounds required by Section 14 is to be paid by the Company out of the revenues of the territory.

COMPANY'S DEBT, 1857.

The Indian Expenditure Commission, 1895, popularly known as the Welby Commission, reported as follows in paragraph 117 in their report:—

"The debt of India, for purposes of account, is divided at the present time into two heads, (1) ordinary or unproductive debt. (2) prouctive or public works debt. We deal first with the ordinary debt.

The history of this debt during the last 60 years conveys an interesting lesson in finance. From 1838-9 to 1861-2 deficit was the rule and surplus the exception, for 19 years of the former were arrayed against five of the latter. The statistics of the Company leave much to be desired in precision, and the figures of the early years must be taken only as approximate. The India Office, however, consider that the Return of the Debt presented to Parliament in 1881, on the motion of Sir George Balfour, is trustworthy for purposes of comparison. It begins with the year 1857, and from 1857, therefore, we use that return. The permanent debt of India, whether raised here or in India amounted, on the 30th April 1842, to £33,577,414. On the 30th April 1857, immediately before Mutiny, it amounted to £51,327,958, an increase of 53 per cent. in 15 years. The 30th April 1862 marks the close of the Mutiny expenditure, and the permanent debt had then risen to £97,037,062, an increase in 20 years of nearly 190 per cent."

(To Be Continued).

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LAXMI KABACHA.—This talisman acts like a wishing tree to the wearer. It gives sound health, immense wealth, vast learning, son, high fame, good friends, respect everywhere, etc. Success in lottery, race, examinations, trade, business. Recovery from fatal diseases. It has miraculous power in bringing all kinds of luck and prosperity. Price Rs. 4-9. Specially prepared and giving immediate effects Rs. 22-12.

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Monthly and Weekly Directions for the rest of 1931 ..... „ 1-4-0

Extensive Life Reading „ 2-4-0

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30, GROSVENOR HOUSE, CALCUTTA.

Miss Jena and Beahoo in "Red Archer" Surya Picture (Bangalore) to run from the 18th at West End.

Miss. Sulochana and Mr. Chowdhary Maharashtra picture (Kholapur) to run from the 25th at Majestic.

Miss Zebu in "Dance of Life" Sharadha Picture to run from 25th at Vishnu.

All communications and photographs meant for publication on this page must reach the Art and Dramatic Critic on Tuesday.

Miss Shakuntala in "Dredful Revenge" of V. R. Mehta to be shown shortly in Bomb ay.

Scene from "The Gallant Hearts", Agarwal picture, showing at the West End.

Around And About The Theatreland.

National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration is yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavours all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

Personality Of Stars.

—:o:—

GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

No Longer "Guesswork."

(By Sidney Falkenberg).

"The 'star system' on stage and screen is increasing in favour with passing year. The reason for its increased popularity is identical with that which prompts the public's purchase of trade-marked and advertised goods. The name of an accepted personality over the canopy of a theatre or cinema is taken by the theatre-goer as an immediate guarantee of quality."

GUARANTEE OF QUALITY.

With this statement, Edgar Selwyn, noted stage producer, who recently turned talkie director for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, plunges headfirst into the controversy that has waged for years as to the merits and demerits of the "star system." "Thirty or forty years ago when theatres and theatrical attractions were fewer," stated Selwyn, "the star system did not have such a strong hold. To-day, when stage plays and talkies are offered each year by the hundred, the importance of having in every production some personality whom the public have come to trust for a high percentage of good performances, cannot be over-estimated.

"I hear a great deal about 'all-star' casts, but there is really no such thing. There is never but one star in any play or photoplay, and that one is the star whose performance makes the greatest emotional effect on the audience as a whole.

"If you follow any group of people in the theatrical district, you will find that they are interested, first and foremost, in the productions which are headed by recognized stars. You may, with a little argument, be able to induce them to attend a very good show, in which there are players they never heard of—but you will have to plead!

TYPES OF AMUSEMENT.

"Further, your theatre-goer divides his stars definitely into types for the different levels of amusement.

"If he wants up-to-the minute situation comedy, he is apt to demand a Marion Davies or William Haines film. If his choice is more slapstick in quality, he will choose Buster Keaton.

"Those who love the thrill of romance list Ramon Novarro, John Gilbert and Robert Montgomery high among their favorites.

"Norma Shearer and Greta Garbo both portray the woman beloved, but both are so extremely different in type as never to be confused by their respective admirers.

OFFER STABILITY.

"There is no question about it, the stars are the 'trade-marks of quality, in the show business. And it is a good thing that this is so. It has added stability to the whole framework. To pick a good show of an evening is no longer a matter of guesswork. Your theatre-goer has found that his percentage of disappointment is low indeed if he chooses his entertainment from among those currently presented by successful, powerful, screen and stage personalities."

Mr. Selwyn spends part of his year producing plays in New York; part directing talkies in Hollywood. His latest photoplay venture for M-G-M is to be a talkie version of Lullaby, the Broadway stage success.

THE PASSING WEEK

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

Studies In Music

Professor Sambmurthi, Queen Mary's College, Madras has been, it is understood, deputed by the Madras University to sutdy European music. During his sonjourn to Europe, the Professor intends, rightly, to explain, with practical demonstrations, both the point of view and achievements of Indian music.

The University of Madras has earned tribute for this broad and catholic outlook on Art. And Prof. Sambmurti has courageously accepted the national responsibility of establishing the claims of Indian achievements in music for artistic recognition outside the country. We shall look forward to the results of the tour. We expect it to be tangibly fruitful.

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Guarantee Of Quality

Mr. Sidney Falkenberg's article published on this page, discusses a significant feature of screen art and industry. He attaches great importance to the name of a star. For, he thinks that "the accepted personality is" an immediate guarantee of quality."

There is another reason. He thinks that they represent "types" for "different levels of amusement". If his reasons are accepted it follows, he says, that they add "stability" to the "show usiness". To pick up a good show of an evening is, he says, "no longer a matter of guess work."

All these questions and discussions would to most of us, seem academic. Where are the stars in India with a "personality?" Is thir "personality" a "guarantee of quality?" Do they represent "different levels of amusement?"

With most of us the "picking up of a good show of an evening" is as yet a matter, more or less, of "guess-work." Mr. Falkenberg must, therefore, wait, as we have been waiting, to see.

FASHIONS IN DANCING FOLLOW

Fashions In Dress.

Dancing masters of twenty nations have just held their annual congress in Paris to witness the presentation of new dances, and decide upon which should be adopted for the coming year.

One interesting feature of their decision is that fashions in dancing must to a large extent be governed by fashions in women's dress. The length of up-to-day evening frock s has led to a demand for slower and simpler steps than those in vogue.

It is principally on this account that of the new dances those which obtained the largest number of votes were "La Ranchera", an Argentine dance which is best described as a much simplified tango, and "El Antador," a similar danguorous movement which comes from Brazil. Other new dances of dignity and simplicity which found favour were "Phylo-Step," from America and "Tango-y-Paso," invented in Spain.

THE LARGEST TEMPLE

Devoted To Art Of Dance

The new Ernest Belcher studios, said to be the largest exclusive temple of the dance in the world,

located at Wilshire Boulevard and Western avenue, will be opened formally to-morrow.

Opening of the studios, which have been built at a cost of dol. 300,000 marks the fourth time the Los Angeles dance master and ballet conductor has moved to larger quarters since he came to this city in 1916.

A notable feature of the studios, and one that is unique in the West, is the great ballroom occupying the entire third floor and known as the Salon Celeste.

RENAISSANCE DECORATION.

This saloon, which is decorated in the period of the French renaissance, with a colour scheme of green and gold, richly embellished with rose drapes and furnishings, is designed for a variety ing. Here will be held many of of purposes in addition to dancthe city's intimate social events, such as bridge, teas and luncheons, musicals, club meetings and other affairs of an exclusive nature.

Besides the great ballroom there are five major classrooms and many practice rooms for dancing and ballet work. Here, during the next several weeks, will be trained the seventy dancers for the "Ballet Celeste" which Belcher will present in Hollywood Bowl during this summer's season of "Symphonies Under the Stars."

Belcher has produced more than 300 ballets for motion pictures and directed ballets for the Los Angeles and San Francisco grand-opera associations. This will, however, mark his most pretentious effort in this line to date and is expected to be one of the spectacular sensations of the coming Bowl season.

Allied with the dancing school and with headquarters in the same building, is now the Belcher-De Vallery Theatrical Enterprises, Ltd., organized to handle and book dancing, vaudeville, musical and other acts throughout the United States. Motion-picture units will be routed from Los Angeles to New York and return, thus giving to this city the headquarters for another large production company. Leo De Vallery, general manager of the new enterprise, formerly was producer for the Keith-Albee-Orpheum circuit and also for many important eastern revues.

BRITISH FILMS.

Represented At Theatre Festival

Of English Drama.

Films are to be elevated to the dignity of "festival" performances for the first time in conjunction with the Malvern Thaetre Festival of Five Centuries of English Drama, in August.

The pictures to be presented tive example of the progress made in British film production, and have not yet been generally released. The selection includes:

"The Skin Game," by John Galsworthy, with Phyllis Konstam, Jill Esmond, Helen Haye and Edmund Gwenn.

"Dreyfus," with Cedric Hardwicke, George Merritt and Sam Livesy.

"Glamour," with Seymour Hicks, Ellaline Terriss, Margot Grahame, Betty Hicks, Basil Gill and Beverley Nichols.

"Uneasy Virtue", with Fay Compton, Adele Dixon, Margot Grahame, Dodo Watts, Francis Lister and Edmund Breon.

"Keepers of Youth," by Arnold Ridley, with Garry Marsh, O. B. Clarence, Robin Irvine and Ann Todd.

"Tell England," with Fay Compton, Carl Harbord and Tony Bruce.

"How He Lied to Her Husband," by G. Bernard Shaw.

The Malvern Film Festival will be held during the three weeks under the direction of Roy W. Lambert in association with John Maxwell, Chairman of British International Pictures.—"Film Weekly"

The Child's Theatre

New York School Childre n interpreting the famous romance Accession And Nicolette" in a beautiful tableaux arranged like a rare piece of tapestry of middle ages. The children are between the ages of 10 and 17 and represent some of the prominent New York families.

SCENARIO WRITING

—:o:—

Some Of The Important Aspects

(By Dr. Narindas Jethanand)

Dr. Naraindas Jethanand is well known as a scenarist of the Empire Film Co., of Karachi. His suggestions should, therefore, be welcome to young as news for screen fame.

You are, I am sure, interested in photo-play writing or else, you would have turned over this page after reading the heading only.

Many people are inclined to believe that because they have never written for the movies it is beyond their ability. For a long time this idea has been prevalent in India that "Writing for the movies" is a gift, that one has to be a genius, and some of you imagine that unless you were born under a literary star it was useless for you to try to write. You are wrong, all wrong, that idea is absurd. People all over India are trying to wake up to facts. All that you need is persistence and a careful following along the lines prescribed below and I am sure that you will be able to succeed as hundreds of others have done. Remember "What one man has done others can do. What others have done you can also do."

WHAT IS A MOTION PICTURE DRAMA?

A drama which is presented to the public through motion picture. This means of course that it is through the eye alone that the plot is to be presented. Some of the dialogue of course can be given by printed words thrown on the silver screen, but this also is to be done as sparingly as possible. In a good motion picture drama there should be no explanations for the public to read. All the necessary explanations should be derived from the spectacle itself, rather, the whole story, as far as possible, should be unfolded on the screen.

With this in mind you should construct your story in such a way that a maximum of it can be shown in the picture and a minimum of it in written words. You should in your imagination see every bit of the action of your story before you commit it to paper. A picture which requires scores of speeches, description, explanations etc., is sure to be set aside as faulty. This means that you should try to think through your eye. By this curious phrase I mean that you should try to observe the people you come across and see how you can learn through the eye alone. For good or for bad you become one gigantic eye and must interpret life through that medium alone.

Now if a man has enmity against another or a woman is afraid of her husband it should be shown by their outward expressions in face and bodily action. Thus, we are not merely told that such and such is the case but we are shown the situation with our own eyes. You should bear in mind that thoughts cannot be photographed but only their outward manifestations can be shown.

For this reason, I would like you to go about your daily task and try to see people whom you like or dislike and try to make out what makes you to do so. Note by what signs you can say that a man is selfish, bashful, or a coward. By what unmistakable signs can you say that a woman is kind hearted? What little action will reveal to you that a woman is corrupt? Try to read peoples' thoughts. Be on the look-out for faces that you can read and try to know the secret that lies behind their features. Follow these people to their homes in your imagination, try to picture what kind of rooms they have, attempt to picture their daily occupations at home

(Continued on page 10).

PROGRESSIVE STUDIES IN MUSIC

INDIAN AND EUROPEAN.

Helped By Madras University.

Professor Sambmurthi of Queen Mary's College, Madras, deputed by the University to study European music has offered to deliver a course of lectures in British centres on Indian music with practical demonstrations says a "Hindu" cable. The lectures will be arranged coming winter.

PARAMOUNT PRESS AGENTS

Leave Out Superlatives.

Paramount Press agents in Hollywood have been instructed to leave the following words out of future announcements concerning the stars they publicise: "Famous, noted, celebrated, world-famed, greatest."

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY'S INDIAN RADIO PROGRAMME.

1 p.m.—Sponsored programme by Hanseatic Trading Co.
9-20 p.m.—Master Vasanti's light music.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The O. S. K. steamer "Borneo Maru" left Moji for Bombay on July 13, and is due to arrive on August 9, via usual ports.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNITY CLUB.

Swami Vishvananda of Shri Ram Krishna Ashram will speak on "Unity of all Religions," at the Indian Women's Unity Club, to-day (Thursday), from 6 to 7 p.m.

LECTURE ON "SOCIAL INSURANCE."

At 6 p.m. on Sunday (19th inst.), Mr. G. S. Marathey will deliver a lecture on "Social Insurance" at Boottee Hall, Poona.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING

The first meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C. LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

B. P. C. C. PUBLICITY COMMITTEE

The first meeting of the Propaganda and Publicity Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Thursday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

The Bombay office of the Bank has received a telegram from its Head Office in Hongkong stating that the Directors have declared an ad-interim dividend for the half year ending 30th June 1931 at the rate of £3/- per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, payable 10th August.

POSTS & TELEGRAPHS RETRENCHMENT ADVISORY SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Posts and Telegraphs Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee assembled on Wednesday, in the office of the Postmaster General, Bombay. The following gentlemen attended:—Sir Cowasjee Jehangir, Junior, (Chairman); The Hon. Mr. B. K. Basu; Mr. Amar Nath Dutt; Mr Mohammad Yamin Khan; Mr. F. C. Anneslay and Mr. H. V. Raghavan, as members, and Mr. S. P. Varma, as Secretary.

The Committee are now engaged in preparing a questionnaire. Their sittings will take place in Bombay until further notice.

HINDU EDUCATION FUND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The following Scholarships were sanctioned for Post Graduate Studies outside India.

For the Indian Civil Service:—(1) S. V. Chandrashekhar Aiya, (2) D. S. Agashe, (3) B. N. Adarkar, (4) A. C. Ambdekar.

For Agriculture:—(5) (Miss) Rajul Shah, (6) D. V. Karmarkar, (7) T. R. Khadilkar.

For Mechanical Engineering:—(8) H. R. Pangu, (9) K. H. Ogle, (10) D. S. Takalkar.

For Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering:—(11) K. J. Bhide.

SWADESHI UMBRELLAS THOROUGHBRED AND OTHERWISE

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary, B. P. C. C. writes in the course of a communque re-umbrellas:—

"Pure Swadeshi umbrellas except those made of palm tree leaf are at present not available in India. The steel ribs, pokes, wires and cap of the umbrellas are imported from foriegn countries. Every other part is indigenously made. The umbrella cloth is manufactured by some of the Swadeshi mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad. The umbrella cloth made by these mills is quite water-proof and when the cloth gets wet it does not become heavy like the foreign umbrellas This kind of Swadeshi umbrellas deserve encouragement.

A TIP TO MANUFACTURERS!

There is another variety of umbrellas made of hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar cloth which is available in any Khadi Bhandars in Kalbadevi. The price of this variety of umbrellas is comparatively moderate. But there is one defect in these umbrellas which require to be corrected. It is not rain-proof and when it rains heavily water percolates inside. It appear that this umbrella if made rain-proof would surely beat every other variety as it would be substantially Swadeshi.

MORE THAN 7 INCHES OF RAIN 24 HOURS

Bombay Experiences Heavy Showers On Wednesday

STRONG GALE IN HARBOUR

BUILDING VACATED FOR FEAR OF CRUMBLING

A four storied building in Champa Gulli, Bombay, was in danger of tumbling down, many low-lying parts of the city were submerged in water and tram traffic was partly suspended due to torrential rains in Bombay throughout Wednesday.

The torrential rains were heralded overnight when there were heavy and intermittant showers which continued till day-break. A rainfall of 6.49 inches was recorded at the Colaba Observatory during 24 hours ended 8 a.m. on Wednesday.

STRONG GALE

The inclement weather persisted and it continued to pour heavily throughout Wednesday. A strong gale added to the fury of the weather.

CITY UNDER WATER

Due to sudden rush of water the drains were choked up and by afternoon many parts of the city were flooded. The localities which were the most to suffer were the Null Bazaar, Round Temple, a part of Sandhurst Road, Falkland Road, Balaram Street and Khetwadi. There was knee-deep and even waist-deep water in some places around here and tramway communication was impossible. Pedestrians were forced to wade through the water or hire victorias which demanded exhorbitant fares and filed a roaring trade.

MISERY IN SLUMLAND

In Null Bazaar the water entered some shops situate on the ground floor and many slums in Bombay where the poor workers dwell had similar experience.

TRAM SERVICE SUSPENDED

Tram traffic between Pydhownie and Grant Road Corner and Round Temple and Golpitha was entirely suspended for several hours after 3 p.m. service on other lines was subject to much delay. The railway lines were also submerged in water but there was no serious disorganisation of local service.

FIRE BRIGADE TO RESCUE

Although there was no case of house collapse, it was reported that a four-storied building in Champa Gulli was in danger of tumbling down. On receipt of information the Babula Tank Fire Brigade under Mr. Parkar proceeded to the spot. Fortunately the building had been vacated by the tenants some time ago.

BUILDING VACATED

The building is said to be in a very bad state and liable to collapse at any moment. It was found necessary to warn the tenants living in the adjoining buildings to vacate as the safety of the adjoining was endangered. The lane was also promptly closed for public traffic.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 3 a.m. of 15-7-1931.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degree F.) at 8 a.m. 29.686 inches (.011 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .015 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at a.m. 78.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 83.6 degrees (2.0 below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 72.9 degrees (3.3 below normal).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL

6-1/2 INCHES IN 24 HOURS

Bombay, July 15.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 15-7-31, Colaba Point 6.47"; Fort 6.50"; J. J. Hospital 6.87".

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 28.75; Fort 30.69; J. J. Hospital 30.65.

Total for the corresponding period of 1930 Colaba Point 31.94; Fort 34.37; J. J. Hospital 31.46.

Total for the corresponding period of 1929 Colaba 39.77; Fort 52.14; J. J. Hospital 41.82.

DINESH GUPTA'S EXECUTION

YOUTH LEAGUE'S PROTEST

At the meeting of the Executive Council of the Bombay Youth League held on Monday the following resolution was adopted:—

"This meeting of the Executive Council of the Bombay Youth League places on record its profound sorrow and resentment at the execution of Dinesh Gupta and appreciates his patriotism and sacrifice. It further offers its condolence to his family in their sad bereavement."

MR. HARIBAU JOSHI

Trial At Alibag

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALIBAG, July 14.

The High Court having granted bail Sjt. Haribhau Joshi was released on bail to-day after presenting two sureties of Rs. 10,000 and a personal security of the same amount.

His case came for hearing at 2 p.m. before Mr. Sonalkar, The First Class Magistrate of Chirner fame. The first person to be examined was the complainant D. G. Sawant Sub-Inspector of Panvel. He said "I have no personal information about the accused. I did not attend the meeting. I only have a copy of the report of the speech. I did not personally investigate the case or inquire whether any non-official witnesses could be available. I have not recorded anything. I examined the witnesses twice once after the speech and second time some days before this case. As regards the story of Tatya Tope of 1857 I learnt about him from a book I read a week ago. Next came the first witness constable Shelar the reporter. He said. "I make daily reports about the public activities. I attended the meeting of 10th May with two constables and a clerk from the Mamlatdar's Office. I was taking the report. The clerk was taking down something. I was taking down all that was necessary. I was taking notes with a pencil on a slip of paper. After the meeting we went to our office and prepared the report and tore away the original papers."

In his report was a sentence "Mahatmaji wrote a letter to Lord Curzon in 1874.. That time in 1907/08 Lord Curzon gave bad encouragement and cheated the people." Asked about this sentence he said: "I could not hear properly. I prepared my official report by taking down a few passages from the clerk's report. I did not make any inquiries as to any non-official witnesses being available. The above sentence in my report being not properly heard I asked my superior to delete it in the report to be sent to the higher authorities."

Mr. P. M. Bapat, President Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. G. V. Ketkar and Mr. R. N. Mandlik, President Kolaba District Congress Committee were present in the Court. Messrs. Lele, Kunte and Manerikar appeared for the accused. Messrs. Bedekar and Vedak pleader from Panvel were also present.

LAHORE "CONSPIRACY" CASE

Novel Way Of Identifying The Accused

LAHORE, July 15.

An interesting procedure is adopted during the identification of the accused in the conspiracy case. When a witness is in the witness box all the accused sit with their faces covered with handkerchiefs or with one end of their turbans. More than twenty of the accused are dressed alike, with saffron coloured turbans, khaki shirts and blue shorts. When the time for the identification of the accused comes, the witness is asked to go out of the court. The accused then sit in five rows on benches and most of them affix from one to three eight anna bit wide white paper patches on their faces. The idea of affixing the patches is to hide identification marks on the faces of some of them. The witness is then ussered in and the Court tells him that if he is unable to see any of the accused clearly he could ask that accused to stand up or raise his head. The witness proceeds to the accused and then identifies any if he is able to do so. So far not more than 25 witnesses out of 136 have identified the accused mentioned in their evidences.—A. P.

"MONTE CARLO"

Excelsior Special Matinees

The popularily of "Monte Carlo" featuring Jack Buchanan and Jeanette MacDonald has impelled the Excelsior Management to arrange for two special matinees to-day and to-morrow evening at 4 p.m.

MID-WEEK CHANGE AT EMPRESS TALKIES

From to-day (Thursday), "The Air Circus," a Fox-talking picture will be put on at the Empress Talkies, Lamington Road, in place of "Around the Corner" which has been withdrawn, as it is required immediately at another theatre of the Madan's Circuit.

GUJRATI BENEFIT PERFORMANCE

For the benefit of the Kalbadevi Swadeshi Pracharak Mandal and Kalbadevi Vaner Sena the Gujrati drama "Lagna Bandhan" will be performed by Arya Naitik Natak Samaj on Monday (20th July) at Baliwalla Grand Theatre, at 9-30 p.m. Sjt. K. M. Munshi will preside.

Tickets can be had from the offices of above Mandal, at Chhotalal Bhuwan, Kalbadevi.

NARIMAN'S CHALLENGE TO "TIMES"

Report Of Corporation Flag Dispute

"ABSOLUTELY INCORRECT"

In sending us the following reply to the report of the Flag Debate in the Corporation that appeared in the "Times of India" on Tuesday, Mr. K. F. Nariman, writes to say that it was sent to that journal for publication "but as was expected it has not yet appeared."

To The Editor of The "Times of India," Bombay.

Sir,—We have had occasion to complain of many misstatements in your previous issues always misrepresenting our position or point of view but there has never been such an outrageously and deliberately false misstatement as one appearing in your yesterday's issue on the report of the Corporation proceedings re: National Flag. In the said report there appears a sub-heading "President's threat" "Members ordered to pull down National Flag" and to it is further added "The President ordered the three members to pull down the Flags and this was eventually done amid cries of shame from the gallery" This is an absolutely incorrect version.

"PRESIDENT PARALYSED"

The fact is that when the President warned the ladies to put down the flags and threatened to remove them if they refused to do so, I took possession of the Flag and my two colleagues followed and challenged the President or anybody else to attempt to remove the Flag. At this juncture as reported in your paper the President appeared to be paralysed, when Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji, the Ex-President came to his rescue and intervened, with the result that the President withdrew his objection and send word to us through Mr. Huseinbhai that the ladies would be permitted to hold the flags as before and that they would neither be removed nor asked to put down the flags.

"ABSOLUTELY INCORRECT."

Upon that distinct understanding we returned the flags to the ladies and thereafter they continued to hold them till the end. I am sure my friend Mr. Huseinbhai Lalji and even the President and other members present will corroborate the statement and therefore the statement in your report that "The President ordered the three members to put down the flags and that was eventually done amid cries of shame" is absolutely incorrect and misleading. None can dispute your right to indulge in any criticism or comment howsoever harsh or perverse, but as a responsible Journalist you are at least expected to report the current events correctly. I hope therefore in fairness and justice you will publish the above correction in your next issue.

RELEASE ALL POLITICALS

Secretary, Dadar Youth League writes:—

To demand the immediate and unconditional release of Mr. T. R. Naravane and other political prisoners rotting in jails in different parts of the country, the youths and citizens of Dadar are requested to muster strong at 4-30 p.m. in the Azad Maidan and to march to Chowpatty sands to participate in the deliberations arranged by the Nawjiwan Bharat Sabha to celebrate the Politicals Day.

The students of Dadar are requested not to observe Hartal on the day but they must assemble on Chowpatty sands after leaving their school at 4-30 p.m. It will be remembered that Mr. Narvane while leading the procession of students of Dadar last year was seriously assaulted and hence it is the duty of student community to demand his immediate release.

ACQUITTED OF MURDER CHARGE

By a majority of seven by two, the Special Jury in the Bombay High Court, on Wednesday returned a verdict of "not guilty" against Ahmedabad Inayatulla and Poona Ragia who were charged with the murder of Sayaji Ramchandra, a Hindu labourer, employed in Messrs. Mawson Vernon and Co. The facts of the case are already reported in these columns. The deceased it was alleged, was done to death on the 16th March and his body was found near Babula Market Road. An acknowledgement slip in his pocket gave the clue to his identity and the police arrested the accused. The prosecution case was that both the accused had kept a woman named Ganabai and the deceased having molested her, out of revenge, he was murdered. The jury returned a verdict as above and Justice Murphy agreeing with the verdict discharged the accused.

Mr. V. F. Taraporewala, Acting Advocate General with Mr. P. A. Mahale appeared for the prosecution. Mr. A. C. Amin and Mr. R. G. Kolah, appeared for the accused Nos. 1 and 2 respectively.

NOT ENOUGH BUSINESS FOR INDIAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS BLAMED

Setalwad On Patriotism And Prospects

"The year 1930 had been one of acute world depression but in spite of it we could make satisfactory progress. The general awakening among the people to support indigenous concerns was mainly responsible for this progress" observed Sir Chimanlal Setalvad presiding over the eleventh ordinary general meeting of the Vulcan Insurance Company Limited.

The meeting was held on Wednesday evening in the office of the Company in Jehangir Wadia Building on Esplanade Road. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad the Acting Chairman of the Board of Directors presided.

COMPETITION AMONG INDIAN COMPANIES.

Proposing the report of Directors and the Balance Sheet Sir Chimanlal referred to the general awakening among Indians witnessed last year to support Indian concerns. He said that especially the Mill owners of Ahmedabad had been to the fore in that respect and gave good business to Indian Companies but unfortunately the same was not the case with the Mill owners of Bombay. The feeling among Indians had resulted in making those who stood to lose their business resort to keen competition and consequently the cost of acquiring business had considerably gone up. Then there was the competition among the Indian Companies themselves. But they must take care to see that the cost did not become excessive as otherwise it would prove suicidal to them.

PATRIOTISM AND PROSPECTS.

Concluding Sir Chimanlal said that it was natural that Indians should place their business with Indian firms and those who had monopolised that business so far must reconcile themselves to the new conditions which were as he said, more natural. He added "If our people and the Millowners are fired with that patriotic feeling I am confident the future of Indian Insurance Companies will be very bright."

The report said:—

From the Revenue Account it will be seen that the nett Premium Income amounted to Rs. 13,12,270-1-9. The Income from Investments and Transfer Fees amounted to Rs. 1,19,279-14-11 and with the Reserve Funds amounting to Rs. 9,03,000-0-0 brought in from the previous account, added to it, the total receipts amount to Rs 23,34,550-0-8.

On the expenditure side the losses paid and outstanding amount to Rs. 6,52,707-14-0 being 49.7 per cent of the nett premium income. After debiting all the usual Commissions and Expenses there remains a credit balance of Rs. 10,81,353-3-8. Out of this Rs. 5,24,910-0-0 have been reserved for Unexpired Risks being 40 per cent of the Premium Income for the year. From the balance your Directors recommend Rs. 4,15,990-0-0 to be carried forward as Additional Reserve and the remaining amount of Rs. 1,40,453-3-8 to be carried to Profit and Loss Account.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To the Balance thus brought down, is added the amount of Rs. 34,261-6-6 from the last year's account which with the addition of Profit on sale of Investments amounts to Rs. 1,33,287-3-7. After providing for the necessary depreciations Income Tax and Super Tax, Contribution to Staff Provident Fund, Directors' and Auditors' Fees, Bad and Doubtful Debts and Investment Reserve Fund, there remains a credit balance of Rs. 1,18,594-6-11 which your Directors recommend shall be dealt with as under:—

Payment of a Dividend at 3 annas per share free of Income Tax aoounting to Rs. 76,603-8-0.

RETIRED DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED.

The report was unanimously accepted and the proposal to declare a dividend of As. 3/- per share was also accepted. Sir Cowasji Jehangir (Junior) and Sir Hukumchand Sarupchand two of the Directors who retired by rotation were re-elected. Messrs. A. F. Ferguson were appointed auditors for the current year on a yearly remuneration of Rs. 1,500 and the meeting terminated.

PATHAN FOUND IN A POOL OF BLOOD

Astam Khan Manzoo, a Patan, aged 25, was found lying in a pool of blood in a room in Sunderji Morarji Chawl, 3rd Peerkhan Street, Bombay, on Wednesday afternoon. On receipt of information the Nagpada police proceeded to the spot and found the Pathan dead. The deceased had a wound in the stomach. The police are investigating into the matter.

INDORE MILLS DISPUTE

Labour Union Not Recognised

STRIKE TO CONTINUE

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, July 15.

At the conference of the representatives of the Indore Swadeshi Mills and the Labour Association, Indore, in the presence of the official conciliator, the latter on behalf of the strikers, expressed his readiness for immediate resumption, on the condition of recognition of the present and the previous cuts, compensation for strike days, and full recognition of the Union.

PARTIAL AGREEMENT

Representatives of the Mills agreed to restore the last cut and place their proposals regarding wages after resumption of work by strikers and they offered to leave the question of compensation to be decided on the merits of the cut but stated that they were not prepared to consider the demand for the recognition of the Union at present.

AGAINST RESUMPTION.

As agreed, the terms of the mill authorities were referred to the operatives in the evening who have unanimously declared themselves against resumption without recognition of the Union. The conference meets again this afternoon.

Ahmedabad Textile Labour Union Secretary For Indore

AHMEDABAD, July 15.

The operatives of the Swadeshi Mill, Indore, have gone on strike for the last five days owing, it is stated, to a cut in wages. Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, Secretary of the local Textile Labour Association, has proceeded to Indore to handle the situation.—A.P.

CITY CIVIL COURT FOR BOMBAY

(Continued from page 6).

sent system of taxation than the City Civil Court arrangement is likely to produce. Finally Mr Munshi finds fault with the judges of the High Court and accuses at least some of them of not being able to see through commercial transactions, or to understand Indian book-keeping, but at the same time he forgets that the exorbitant delay in the suits before they reach a hearing in a large number of cases, is due to repeated adjournments on one excuse or other by the lawyers concerned, in whose interests it is to keep a long cause pending for a length of time. We have also seen that in connection with suits in course of their being fought out, the delay in the conduct of the suit is caused more through the cumbersome procedure which involves the noting down of evidence of each witness, his cross-examination, opening and closing addresses in a long-winded fashion by various counsel, where public time is seldom taken into consideration as of value. All this would be impossible under the summary procedure of the Civil Court, where counsel, while fighting the case, could not prolong the suit by indulging in long-winded arguments or exhaustive cross-examination, nor the Court is compelled to take detailed notes. The lawyer, having undertaken the case for one lump sum on the footing of the stake involved, will soon find that it is to his interest to bring the litigation to an end as expeditiously as circumstances and his clients interests would permit.

OPPORTUNE REMEDY.

We submit, therefore, that the City Civil Court will be an innovation for which the commercial public has been crying for a number of years, and that now that the Government has placed the bill before the Legislative Council, no amount of interested and plausible arguments are likely to improve the case, or rather want of it, for the present antiquated and excessively cumbersome and expensive procedure of the Original Side of the High Court, which even Mr. Munshi admits must be "throughly overhauled and simplified". Because, according to him, it is a "costly and elaborate machinery, brought into existence fifty years ago." I am afraid this "overhauling" is not likely to be taken in hand for some generations to come under the present influence of vested interest all round these High Courts, and therefore the only remedy, and that too, one most urgently called for in public interest, is the establishment of an entirely separate Court, such as the City Civil Court, with a jurisdiction of at least—Rs. 10,000 and dealing with suits of all denominations concurrently with the High Court. Instead of being inopportune, this is the most opportune occasion when the depression in trade all round makes the luxury of extravagantly costly litigation more ruinous than at any other easier time.

NADIAD DOCTOR'S SENTENCE REDUCED

FROM 1 YEAR'S R. I. TO FINE OF RS. 200 ONLY.

Dr. Balubhai Bhat, a Municipal Councillor of Nadiad who was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad and sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment for outraging the modesty of Dr. Miss Ahalyabai Samant, was on appeal fined Rs. 200 by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Barlee at the Bombay High Court on Wednesday.

Mr. P. B. Shingne, Government Pleader, appeared for the Crown while Dr. Bhat was represented by Mr. B. J. Desai instructed by Mr. S. T. Desai and Mr. R. S. Parikh.

Dr. Bhat is alleged to have placed his hands on the complainant Miss Ahalyabai Samant, a lady doctor, while they were on their way on December 7th last to attend an urgent medical case in a village near Nadiad.

The Chief Justice after recapitulating the facts of the case, in the course of his judgment, said there were four different versions in regard to the incident. The first was the one which the complainant gave to Mr. Tricumlal, President of the Nadiad Municipality next day after the occurrence of the alleged outrage, in which she stated that after they had gone about two furlongs the accused caught hold of her hands and that she got down from the car and concealed herself behind a tree. The second statement was the written statement of the complainant. The third was in the lower court and the fourth in the Sessions Court. It was in the Sessions Court that the complainant stated that the accused kissed her and pressed her breasts. In her statements elsewhere she only stated that the accused placed his hands on her shoulders or sari. Then in her first statement she said nothing about the man behind the car. In her other statements the complainant alleged that there was a man sitting behind the car and when the car was slowed down he got out of it.

Referring to the defence of the accused that the car collided with a bullock cart, and therefore his hands fell on the complainant's shoulders, His Lordship said, if there was any such accident there would have been marks on the car. The accused did not show these marks on the car to any body. His Lordship, however, thought that there must have been some sort of breakdown which should account for the delay of one hour which made the car to start again after the incident. He, therefore, accepted the story as narrated to Mr. Tricumlal the President of the Municipality as true.

Continuing His Lordship said they were dealing with a young woman of good Brahmin family of highest moral character. They felt that those ladies who entered medical or any such profession should not entertain hypersensitiveness which their ancestors possessed. At the same time men dealing with women were expected not to outrage their modesty. It was probable that the accused placed his hands on the complainant with the intention of making sexual advances. The conduct of the accused, in placing his hands on the complainant, was quite inconsistent with the circumstances explained by him. His Lordship, however, thought that the ends of justice would meet if the sentence was reduced to a fine of Rs. 200.

Mr. Justice Barlee concurred with the judgment of the Chief Justice.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1931.

RIGHT RESPONSE.

It is not very surprising that the "Indian Daily Mail" and the "Times of India" have affected a cynical attitude towards the Congress Select Committee's Report on India's financial obligations. But that attitude is not shared by eminent Indian businessmen like Sjt. Chunilal Mehta, President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Ex-Finance Member of the Bombay Government, Mr. Lalji Naranji, ex-M.L.C., and Sjt. Phiroze Sethna, Member of Council of State. These men, who know what they speak about and rightly discuss the subject from the Indian point of view, do not regard the Report as an "extravagant, flamboyant" document. Sjt. Chunilal is, indeed, cautious in his praise of the Report but congratulates the Committee "on having cleared the issues"; and, referring to Prof. Shah's previous pamphlet on the subject, he notes that "some of the contentions of Mr. Shah have stood the scrutiny of two eminent lawyers, who have quoted authority for many of their statements." He has also reiterated the view of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, that the Chamber does not at all regard the so-called National Debt as sacrosanct and above examination but that the whole Debt question requires thorough investigation. Mr. Lalji Naranji thinks that it is a sound principle the Congress Committee has laid down that "India ought not to be saddled with debts not incurred in her interests." And he also notes that the authorities quoted by the Committee in support of the principle are all high Government officials and British statesmen.

Srijut Phiroze Sethna is sure that "the Report cannot be treated lightly and will have to be fully considered." And as if in retort to the "Times of India's" question whether the Congress Committee expected its resolutions to be considered seriously at the Round Table Conference, he says that "he will not be surprised if at the Round Table Conference suggestions are made to the effect that the question be referred to an independent tribunal." And he proceeds to point out a precedent for such a procedure. The "Times of India" need have no doubt that the Congress, if no other Indian delegation, will press the question of the division of the so-called Indian national debt upon the Round Table Conference. And so sure is the Congress of the justice of its case as presented in the Report, that it would readily accept the appointment of a truly independent tribunal. The essential thing about the Congress Report is what Mr. Lalji Naranji recognises as the sound principle enunciated and worked out by it, that if any expenditure has been incurred by Great Britain for maintaining her suzereinty in India and the East, and if it is not in the interests of India, such expenditure is properly chargeable to the British Exchequer. This principle, at least, will have to be accepted at the R. T. Conference, because it is sound and reasonable, because it has been urged before, though infectually, by many British officials and statesmen, and finally because all India insists on the acceptance of the principle. Once that principle is accepted by the R. T. Conference, an independent tribunal will naturally follow, unless an equitable adjustment is made by negotiations without any special tribunal.

It is quite possible that this or that particular claim made by the Congress Committee will be objected to by the tribunal, as is done even by Sjt. Phiroze Sethna while acknowledging that the Congress Committee has made out a good case for several claims, especially for the 72 crores spent on external wars. He takes exception to the claim for the repayment of the so-called war-gifts to the tune of 189 crores. His argument is that the gifts "were not forced upon the country but were willingly made by the war-time Imperial Legislative Council". But he does not take note of the fact that the Council was utterly unrepresentative. Besides, as the Congress Report states: "The proceedings of the Council on that occasion show that this gift of a hundred million pounds was made by an executive act of the Government of India and was not a voluntary offer from the people of India. The Government of India, under the statutes by which it is regulated, had no power whatsoever to make a gift to Great Britain out of the revenues of India." However, India will be prepared to accept responsibility for war gifts or war costs on the same scale that was made applicable to the free Dominions. Questions of detail may well be left to the suggested independent tribunal. We have not the least doubt that, if the tribunal is really independent, it will substantially accept the claims urged by the Congress Select Committee.

THEIR URGENT DUTY

In reply to an interpellation in the Commons on Monday Mr. Benn stated that it was the Government's hope, when they received the views of the Government of India, to start immediately to implement the recommendations of the Whitley Commission. This reply has evidently caused a flutter in Simla "circles". The special correspondent of the "Times of India" in a despatch to his paper gravely discusses the question of compulsion, by Whitehall, of the Government of India to make them implement the recommendations and concludes, after pointing out that a good deal of legislation is necessary, that "there can be no question of the Labour Government in London arbitrarily imposing their will upon employers and employed in India." We are further told that at present the Government of India in the Industries and Labour Department "are bending their attention to the Royal Commission's recommendations as well as they can." In view of the previous record of Government in promoting Labour legislation, the public can be excused if it reads into the curious interpretation of Mr. Benn's reply that it was an attempt to dictate to Indian authorities, no urgent desire to proceed with the work of implementing quickly, at least those recommendations of the Whitley Commission which require no "contentious" legislation nor heavy financial outlay.

As the biggest employer of labour in this country the Government of India can, if they have the will, give concrete effect to at least one recommendation of the Commission immediately, that for the establishment of a machinery of conciliation. Even under the present Trades Disputes Act they are empowered to appoint a Board of Arbitration on the application of any one of the parties in an industrial dispute. But the application in this regard made by the All-India Railwaymen's Federation in April 30 is still being considered by them. As regards the provincial Governments, not many of them show willingness to take measures under the Act. The Whitley Commission's recommendations fall into two main categories, those which will cost little financial outlay and those which will necessitate legislation, heavy expenditure and, possibly, further consideration. What prevents the Government of India and the local Governments from assuring the public that they are ready to implement the recommendations coming under the first category? It is their urgent duty to proceed with the work of giving them practical effect. A half-hearted, procrastinating policy is sure to intensify further the workers' discontent.

SPLENDED LEAD.

His Majesty King Nadir Shah inaugurated on the 5th instant at Kabul the first Afghan ("Assembly of National Counsellors" in a speech the full text of which we publish elsewhere. The speech shows what a splendid lead the Afghan Ruler has given to his people. The Assembly is a wholly representative body and in his comprehensive survey of Afghan politics, King Nadir Shah impressed upon the nation's representatives the value of an open, straight-forward policy and rightly emphasized concentration on internal reforms. He wanted them to continue on the path of righteousness and humanity and realise that it was in the best interests of their country that it should observe strict neutrality towards other nations. King Nadir Shah has renewed previous treaties of amity with other States, secured financial assistance from abroad on favourable conditions but as regards economic exploitation of the country by foreign agencies he laid down a definite policy. On no account will he be a party to it. A commercial treaty with the Soviet is contemplated and the relations with the British Government are cordial. The statesmanship of a far-seeing Ruler who has sought the co-operation on democratic lines of his people, filled with new enthusiasm and anxious to achieve progress in every direction, will, we are confident, turn Afghanistan soon into a thoroughly modernised State.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY WEEK.

It was a pity that the valuable work of the Anti-Untouchability Committee of the Congress was allowed to be entirely suspended during the Civil Disobedience Movement. Now, that the Committee has been revived, we hope it will be so organised as to permit of uninterrupted working, whatever other activities the Congress might undertake. The Secretary of the Committee announces that it will now resume its work of doing continuous propaganda to get public temples, wells, schools and Dharmashalas thrown open to the so-called untouchables and generally to secure to the latter all the civic rights that are enjoyed by other citizens. The revival of the propaganda may be effective if it is begun in an impressive manner. We would suggest a whole week to be set apart all over India including the States for a peaceful mass attack on untouchability. We have dallied far too long with untouchability.

Trifles

The "Pioneer" of Allahabad does not, I am happy to say, like the Working Committee's resolution on the communal problem save, I am happier still to say, in one respect, to wit, "in dotting the i's and crossing the t's of the Nationalist Musalmans, the Congress has completed the final obsequies to the Nehru Report."

* * * * * *

The "Evening News of India" is equally clear in its opinion, on the other hand. For, it categorically asserts that the Resolution has revived the Nehru Report.

Now which of these two sympathetic friends of Indian Muslims should be accepted by Muslims as right?

The question has occured to me because I assume that the same thing cannot simultaneously be killed and revived even though the object be the Nehru Report. But this is my personal opinion and I am open to correction.

* * * * *

I wish "friends" of Muslims could learn the value of giving a clear lead. I wish they would follow the Calcutta Muslim Youth League in this matter of a lead.

The Working Committee of the League met on June 20 and I have just been reading the proceedings as published the other day, in a local vernacular contemporary.

* * * * *

It has been a delight to read the resolutions, specially the following:—

"The Calcutta Youth League views with suspicion the Bhopal negotiations (for bringing about unity between the rival sections of the Muslims) for it is understood on reliable authority that this move has been started against the wishes of the Muslims to foist on them the scheme of Joint Electorates. Muslim India has not the least confidence in these negotiations. The League declares its conviction that the Bhopal negotiations are shaking the foundations of public morale of Muslim leaders. The League calls upon His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal not to add to the complications of inter-communal politics of British India by his intervention in British Indian matters like an uninvited guest. The Muslim public has sufficient reasons to believe that his efforts in this connection with the aid of his party are the result of the pressure brought upon him by the Hindu Princes in the Princes' Chamber and the Congress leaders, and it is an accepted principle that the intervention of Indian Princes in the domestic affairs of British India is dangerous to Indian public life in general and for the weak and unorganised Muslims in particular, it is fatal and corrupts public morale.

Proposer:—Khwaja Giyasuddin.
Seconder:—Raghib Ahsan, B.A.

* * * * *

Now what could be more definite and clear?

I congratulate Messrs. Ghaznavi, Suhrawardy and Co., that their pet institution has been doing excellent work in between the two visits of its President, Doctor Shafaat Ahmad Khan.

* * * * *

Sir Fazli Hussain will lead the Indian delegation to the Indo-South African Conference at Cape Town.

The gain of Simla would be the loss of Cape Town—I beg your pardon, what I meant to convey was the contrary of it. Cape Town is fortunate.

So is Simla.

The delegation will start only after the Round Table Conference.

* * * * *

"Swift Change of World
Sir Basil Blackett on Need for
Youth Iconoclasts"
—Press Headlines.

But hands off the Divine 18-d Ratio.

CITY CIVIL COURT FOR BOMBAY.

WHY IT IS NECESSARY

(BY X. Y. Z.)

In the issue of 24th June there is a contribution by our friend, Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, on the Original Side of Bombay High Court. Our old friend has struggled hard to establish the extraordinary proposition that the City Civil Court would not reduce the cost of litigation and that the High Court, as it stands, even in case of suits under Rs. 5,000 is a blessing to the litigants concerned, in spite of its cumbersome and expensive procedure. Mr. Munshi being himself one of the substantial beneficiaries of the present system under which even in suits under the value of Rs. 5,000, i.e., between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 5,000, a firm of solicitors and a barrister or an Original Side Advocate (at least two lawyers) have to be compulsorily engaged his opinion, it is trusted, will be carefully weighed and balanced by the readers of the "Chronicle", as it is naturally not likely to be unbiassed and impartial.

TOO MANY LAWYERS.

The fact, however, happens to be that the commercial public is asking for Rs. 10,000 jurisdiction for the City Civil Court, whereas the bill seeks only to establish one for Rs. 5,000. In case of suits over Rs. 5,000 in value three lawyers, under the present rules, must be engaged and paid for by the litigant, though only two give their active services and the third fortunate counsel takes the fee but does not attend,—a practice against which also our mercantile community has repeatedly protested and made representations to the authorities without redress. The important point conveniently ignored by Mr. Munshi happens to be that a City Civil Court will not be burdened with the charges of two lawyers, in case of suits under Rs. 5,000, each of whom is used to a higher scale of costs prevailing in the High Court rules for generations, but that any single pleader, barrister or solicitor shall have the right of direct audience and thus there will be one lawyer to pay for. That is in itself a great advantage to the litigant, both as to the lessening of costs and expedition of work, because the single lawyer would naturally, in the majority of cases, settle with his client an inclusive fee, in one amount, based on the value of the suit concerned.

SOLICITORS' BILLS.

Under the present system of costs, the solicitor or attorney charges for every operation, say for writing a letter, for reading it, a special charge for each interview with the client, for talking on the phone, a special charge for preparing affidavits, even for preparing his own bill and supplying copy of it, which no other profession in the world is fortunate to be able to claim, for handling over papers, for executing decrees, for each interlocutory procedure such as motions, chamber summonses, getting opinions, conferences with Counsel and finally for fighting out the case. In short, long before the suit reaches a hearing, a huge bill is being built up which means that the suitors are fighting more for costs than for the stake involved. Mr. Munshi has conveniently ignored all these facts about what the pleader's fees are in his opinion likely to be under the City Civil Court, plus the Court fee. He tells us as to what Counsel's fee for fighting out the case is likely to be per day, but conveniently ignores the huge bill which the solicitors generally build up before the suit reaches a hearing. It will be interesting to find out, in how many contested cases of value under Rs. 5,000 the cost on either side was anything less than Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 5,000. In a good number of cases, the cost has run to a figure over Rs. 5,000. Is Mr. Munshi as a patriot prepared to justify the continuance of such a state of affairs? In the City Civil Court the pleader's cost on taxation will be on the footing of the value involved in the suit. That is the principle observed in our Small Causes Court as well as in the High Courts in different centres. It is also the principle which the Chamber of Commerce of London has urged, after careful investigation into the cumbersome procedure of the High Court of that city and the heavy cost of litigation which has become irksome even there.

OBJECTIONABLE PROCEDURE.

Our High Court of Bombay has its procedure more or less borrowed from that source. One can easily understand how objectionable it is to seek to continue this procedure in a poor country like India, and that too for small value suits below Rs. 5,000 which may mean a suit for Rs. 3,000 or even less. Even the "Times of India" which has always taken an attitude against the City Civil Court had to admit the other day the force of the reasoning to be found in the objects and reasons of the draft Bill to the effect that "there are many suits of the classes so excluded which are comparatively petty, and their trial by a Court of the calibre of the High Court involves, not only a waste of judicial power, but a practical denial of justice to would-be suitors who are unable to bear the relatively high cost of legal assistance in that Court." It further adds of its own accord that "very often there is nothing left of the estate or the partnership assets after the High Court suit has taken its normal course, with its motions, chamber summonses, preliminary decrees, and references to the commissioner for accounts. It is most desirable to relieve the High Court of suits like these, and incidentally the parties of the burden of costs." But with all that, the Bori Bunder oracle still persists in urging for continuance of these suits in the High Court with a "simplified procedure" in common with Mr. Munshi. The so-called simplification of the procedure itself means convenient shelving of the question for another ten years, not to speak of the objection as to the application of the two lawyers' rule we have dealt with above. In short, no one who has the slightest experience in connection with litigation in our High Court can seriously seek to deny that not only is the cost a tremendous burden, out of all proportion to the stake involved in small value suits, but also that the delay is scandalous and enormous. The City Civil Court seeks to deal with both these propositions at one stroke and there is no doubt that it will succeed in so doing.

THE ONLY CONSIDERATION.

In connection with the London Chamber of Commerce Report, it is interesting to note that they strongly urge that the cost should not be based on each operation involved, particularly in small value suits, but that the stake involved should be the only consideration. In supporting this contention they state that "the system of reward for labour to which the businessmen are most accustomed is one varying according to the amount involved in a transaction" and that "the fee should be on a sliding scale, according to the amount involved". The taxation of costs, therefore, should be based, and is most likely to be based, in case of City Civil Court on this footing. The members of the Council who form the Select Committee would no doubt see to it when the proper time comes.

MISLEADING FIGURES.

Under the circumstances, Mr. Munshi's figures of the cost are not only irrelevent but even on the present footing of costs they are rather misleading. Mr. Munshi talks about the suit being carried to the Appeal Court and seems to have included the cost of Appeal in his estimate as well. The chances of a suit going to the Appeal Court from the Civil Court are lesser than the small value suits as at present fought out in the High Court Original Side. This is due to the fact that a losing litigant who finds, after having exhaustively fought out a suit for, say about Rs. 4,000 stake, that he has to pay Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 taxed cost to the opposite side, in addition to his own costs, having lost the suit, is tempted naturally to try his luck in a Higher Court. The feeling of staking a little more on the footing of "double or quits" is very strong and irresistible under the circumstances.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

Mr. Munshi talks about the whole modern civilization as based on money and argues that without money no system of justice could be "lubricated", as he puts it. Does he mean by this that in order to "lubricate" the machinery of justice one must either compulsorily pay more than the stake involved in the suit or go without justice from our Courts? I submit that the City Civil Court with its costs based on the footing of the stake involved, as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce in London, would provide for the "lubricant", but that "lubricant" will be offered at a reasonable cost with a view to help the hirer of the car of justice to keep it moving. We should therefore submit that it is "simple nonsense" (to repeat Mr. Munshi's phraseology) to argue that justice in small value suits under the dual system is cheaper under the pre-

(Continued on page 7).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Truculent As Ever.

Sir Michael O'Dwyer would not be himself if he did not join the cry for Safeguards, possible and impossible. But his insistence thereon is characteristic. He admits that the Gandhi-Irwin Pact refers to Safeguards in Indian interests and not in British interests. But, asks Sir Michael, "Will any responsible politician here support that view?" The suggestion that in respect of Safeguards at least the Pact may be openly scrapped is born of long familiarity with the process of scrapping pacts and promises. There is something more original in his other suggestion that the Conservative Delegation should insist on responsibility to Parliament being given the foremost place in the New Constitution and "not hidden away in the background under the misleading title of Safeguards." Were the Safeguards calculated to continue Parliament's final responsibility? It is utterances like those of Sir Michael that induce many Indians to remind the country that something more than logic-chopping will decide issues at the Round Table Conference.

Patiala Again!

We had thought that his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala had settled his differences with the brethren of the Order at Bombay. But, according to a report in the Anglo-Indian contemporary, we have not yet heard the last of the Patiala 'volte face.' It is unfortunate that his Highness having assisted at the decent burial of his Scheme at Bombay, should again change his mind to the extent of seeking to dis-inter it at Simla. What has happened in the meantime to lead the Maharaja once more to a Princely war-path that he had happily abandoned? We also notice that His Highness whose "attention has been drawn to the several misleading reports in the Press regarding the Conference of Princes and Ministers, recently held in Bombay," has challenged the accuracy of the communique issued by his Highness the Nawab of Bhopal. This is sadly and significantly belated. We wonder what the Patiala "advisers" were doing during the fortnight between the publication of the Chancellor's communique and the attempt made on July 14 to controvert it. This is not exactly the prompt service that an employer is entitled to expect from his advisers, new or old.

Mr. Shaukat Ali's Statement

We heartily welcome Mr. Shaukat Ali's declaration at Bangalore that "without Hindu-Muslim Unity Islam would not gain, neither would Hindus nor Indian States." Nothing could be more true. But it would have been infinitely better if he had addressed his appeal for "better sense" to those gentlemen who call themselves his friends and colleagues. So far as Congress is concerned its latest resolution based, as it is, on Adult Suffrage, is proof of its 'bona fides.' Congress has, "let all minorities have absolute freedom." Its formula, if examined coolly and without undue prejudice, will stand Mr. Shaukat Ali's test.

Choice Before Big Brother.

But what of his "colleagues?" Mr. Saukat Ali knows—none better, considering his bitter experience of the Simla "atmosphere" and its "victims"—that they are not unwilling to barter away his co-religionists in Bengal and the Punjab for Separate Electorate. They shout from the house-tops for an election system that feeds communalism not only among Muslims, but also among Hindus and Sikhs and to that extent is fatal to Hindu-Muslim Unity. But, when it is a question of safeguarding the rights of Muslims, their voice drops to a whisper which is almost deprecatingly decorous. It is deeply significant—and we invite Mr. Shaukat Ali's particular attention to it—in this connection, that high officials, like Lord Irwin, British statesmen and Anglo-Indian newspaper who are loud in their championship of the Muslim "right" to Separate Electorate, and, therefore, to political suicide, have never said a word about the position of Muslims in the Punjab and Bengal. They do not do so because they cannot and they dare not. We ask Mr. Shaukat Ali to judge, as the Ansari-Azad statement says, the Congress solution in the light of Muslim requirements. And, then, we would implore him to see to it that there is "no more trifling with the electorate question."

HEAVY SHOWERS DON'T DAMP THE ENTHUSIASM OF ADVOCATES OF "DRY" CAMPAIGN

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B. P. C. C. Prohibition Committee Devises Ways To Intensify Picketing

The Prohibition Committee appointed by the B.P.C.C. to organise and control the picketing activities in Bombay held its first meeting at the Congress House on Wednesday night, Sjt. Nagindas T. Master, Vice-President of the B.P.C.C., presiding. The Committee consists of 15 members including two ex-officio who are office bearers of the B.P.C.C. This Committee will, hereafter, be responsible for the picketing operations in the city.

Messrs. G. J. Shah and S. D. Dongre, both members of the B.P.C.C., have been appointed to act as Secretaries of the Prohibition Committee. It has been proposed that the Committee should appoint 10 inspectors to supervise picketing. These inspectors will be responsible to the Prohibition Committee.

NUMEROUS SUGGESTIONS.

Various suggestions were made for intensifying the picketing activities. These suggestions were discussed and many of them were adopted. Stress was laid on the immediate necessity of starting educature propaganda, especially in labour area.

PICKETING ENTHUSIASM.

Picketing was effectively carried on all over the city on Wednesday evening. At Tardeo and Mazagaon a few cases were reported of Congress pickets being harassed and beaten by hooligans. Despite provocation Congress volunteers are carrying on their duties peacefully.

The heavy rains and the long hours of waiting attended in some cases with insults from grog-shop-keepers has not been able to damp the enthusiasm of the picketers.

FIRST AFGHAN ASSEMBLY OF "NATIONAL COUNSELLORS"

(Continued from page 1.)

further Grace. And we cherish the confident hope that the past revolution would be the last period of calamity and distress to our Nation and I trust by the Grace of God it will have ended for ever. And this first day of the inauguration of the Consultative Assembly will be the first day of the period of happiness of Afghanistan which will last for ever.

Honourable Representatives, do not be despondent. Periods of darkness, such as we have passed through, are to be found in the history of every nation of the world. After every difficulty there comes ease. After every downfall there is a sure ascent provided only that the creatures of God do not turn away from the path of Righteousness and Humanity, and do not mistake defects for efficiency and the means of degradation for weapons of progress.

FOREIGN POLICY.

My dear children and my beloved people, what I wish to impart to you with regard to this new period is the present foreign policy of Afghanistan, so that you may be in touch and well-informed about the foreign policy of your Government of to-day. As to the remaining problems, which have arisen during this period of a year and a half and a few months, light will be thrown on the same by the Prime Minister and the other Ministers. I wish to place before you whatever correspondence and transactions have taken place with the friendly states from the very beginning of my arrival to this sacred soil of Afghanistan, so that my foreign policy may not remain undisclosed.

A REVIEW.

When I set foot on the soil of Afghanistan, myself and Shah Wali Khan and Shah Mahmud Khan remained in the southern regions and Muhammad Hasham Khan and Muhamhad Ghul Khan were despatched to the East. At that time in the Southern region there were no evidences of the influence of the followers of Bacha Saqqao and no one gave any importance or respect or placed trust in the Saqqavi Government. But the moment Amanullah Khan with an army from Kandahar appeared in the boundary of Kalat and Muqar and announced to the people round about his intention of invading Kabul, the people of the southern region became somewhat suspicious and they thought that I along with my brothers was engaged in the service for and on half of Amanullah Khan. I made it clear that my endeavour was put forth with reference to no personality. Even myself and my brothers had not come for establishing ourselves. We wanted only that peace should reign in Afghanistan and that the civil wars should vanisr and that that person whom the entire Afghan Nation selected as their King should be appointed to the position. However, in spite of all insistance from me the people of the southern regions remained suspicious of my declaration and were not satisfied.

BRITISH ATTITUDE.

I was, therefore, compelled in the absence of acknowledgement and confirmation of the entire Afghan Nation not to take into consideration the declaration of my kingship. In spite of all the pressure that was brought to bear upon me with every event of importance and occasions of defeat and failures I always relied rather on the name of God than on the name of Sovereignity and always gave preference to the kindness and blessing of God over the help that I might have attained by the title of King, so much so that in most parts of the southern regions confusion of thought prevailed and the followers of Bacha Saqqao acquired complete control in the southern regions. They captured Gardez and occupied many parts of Khoost, Arghun, etc. At that time I thought to seek the help of the Afghan tribes in the independent territory. I wanted to get support from the Orakzai tribe. At that time the path of negotiations, between me and the Orakzais was in the hands of the British. Through Haji Muhammad Akbar Khan I entered into negotiations with the British Government. But the latter did not agree. They adduced their neutrality as their excuse and pointed out that to allow the Orakzais to go over to me would be a contravention of their declaration of neutrality and the British wrote to me a letter to this effect, which letter to this day is with me. I was not disheartened over all this. I did not refrain from my undertakings. The brave tribe of Jaji and a section of the Mangal and Ahmedzai were in my hand. At last I decided to seek help from the Waziris whose pride in Islam and Afghanistan was touched and who were ready to support me and emancipate Afghanistan. The Waziris accepted my invitation and they presented themselves before me. The British Government brought considerable pressure upon Haji Mirza Muhammad Akbar Khan in order to force me to send away back the Waziris from Jaji to Waziristan. The declaration and letters that I had addressed to the people of Kandahar and the tribes of those districts and had sent them through Abdul Ghani Khan via Chaman were all received by the tribes of Kandahar and the proud Achakzais. But the British Government prevented Abdul Ghani Khan himself and took strong measures against his proceeding further and did not allow him to enter Kandahar. The moment my declaratory letters were received by them the tribes and clans of the provinces of Kandahar stood by me and I received applications declaring their pleasure at my efforts and their readiness to oppose the followers of Saqqao and their preparedness to execute my orders in the south. In spite of the objection of the British Government as soon as I sent Haji Mirza Muhammad Akbar Khan again to Parachinar to explain the impossibility of sending back the Waziris, I despatched Shah Wali Khan, Shah Mahmud Khan and Muhammad Ghul Khan with other Waziri chiefs and a section of the Jajis, Mangals and Ahmedzais, Jadrans, Totakhels and Gardezis to the front of Lohgard and Kabul. The British Government were not as yet satisfied with the reasons of the impossibility of sending back the Waziris when the news of the conquest of Kabul was received. In short, before the fall of Kabul there were considerable obscurity and complications between myself and the British on the question of the Waziris. I was compelled by Fate to try and see who were the tribes and clans of Afghans from whom I could get help because there was left in me hardly a breath of life. The threats of the British Government with regard to the co-operation of the Waziris and the tyranny of Saqqao had no importance in my eyes, since the period of my life was now very limited. I had determined to live with self-respect or die along with my family.

NO FOREIGN POWER HELPED ME.

Certain interested parties after the conquest of Kabul set afoot a propaganda to the effect that while I was in the southern regions the British had lent me help and that I had in return given the British certain concessions! To-day in the presence of you the Representatives of the Nation I avow that I have received no help whatsoever from any foreign Power. Only the kindness and help of God the Powerful and the loyalty of the people of Afghanistan have enabled me in capturing Kabul. To support my efforts to free my country only the especial Divine Grace and the valour and the spirit of the general Afghan Nation were utilized. As for those persons and people who cherished hostility towards the Government of Amanullah Khan as well as the Ministers and officers and the spiritual leaders and respectable members of public, who were not agreeable to the personally harmful activities of Amanullah Khan it is certain that their want of agreement with Amanullah Khan was for the good of the motherland and the happiness of the nation. They desired to keep him back from those thoughters and vain glorious activities, which did not take into consideration the sentiments of the Nation or of religion since by the advice of certain short-sighted people he had disgusted the Nation and had kept away from himself all the people of influence and fidelity whose services for the welfare of the community would have proved valuable to the Nation.

OPEN POLICY

My beloved people, I was much impressed when I heard the prattle of interested parties. My policy in Afghanistan is without any secret or mystery. My policy in Afghanistan is open policy. I wish to make everything clear to you, so that you may be acquainted with every circumstance and may know your own affairs.

When I reached Kabul and you my countrymen pressed and importuned me to be the chosen King of Afghanistan, the Foreign Ministry immediately announced the event to the whole world. In reply to the proclamation, the Foreign Ministries of all the friendly States sent congratulations and recognition of the present Government and acknowledgment and announcement on their part of the same. The Turkish Ambassador was present in Kabul. The Ambassador of the Soviet Government also was the first to reach Kabul and the friendly nations one after another sent their Ambassadors and accredited representatives to the Court of Afghanistan. In accordance with the principles of International laws I recognized all the treatises which the proceeding Government had entered into with the friendly States. I have made no other treaty, secret or open, at all. No doubt, last year some of the States rendered assistance to us. For example the Government of Great Britain without any condition rendered help to Afghanistan. This help consisted of a loan of £1,75,000 without interest and 10,000 rifles and five lakhs cartridges. And since this help is free from any kind of taint, secret or open, and is a gift without any stipulations I have accepted it with gratefulness. Amanullah Khan too had accepted motors and telegraph wires and other things from the British Government and in the campaign against Mulla Abdullah 5,000 rifles and cartridges were accepted from the Government of India,—transaction which to this day have not been made public and even when Amanullah Khan was in London there were presented to him by the Government of His Britannic Majesty some amounts in cash, 10,000 rifles and sundry articles as gift, which Amanullah Khan accepted. I tell you plainly and clearly what I have effected in respect of foreign policy. And I give you assurance that my Government upto this day has given concession or rights to no State and so long as I am alive, God willing, no such transaction will receive my signature. I do not at all wish that there should be any secrecy or mystery in the Foreign policy of Afghanistan. Similarly I advise my Government and my nation that the geographical position of Afghanistan will under no circumstances tolerate secret deplomacy. It lies on us ever to eschew the ways of secret deplomacy.

Besides the weapons which the British Government gave as help we have contracted to purchase 16,000 rifles and one crores and eight lakhs cartridges from France. The price of nine thousand out of the same has been paid off in cash and the balance will be paid in due course. The German Government too assumed towards us an attitude of friendliness. For it has transferred to us the balance of Amanullah Khan's loan and has extended the period of repayment by instalment from 6 to 8 years. The German Government has given us 5,000 rifles and five lakhs of cartridges and has included the price thereof in the loan, the repayment of which has to be effected in 8 years. At the same time, about 5,000 rifles and 50,000 cartridges in addition the weapons which I have mentioned above have been purchased from England, the amount in respect of which has been paid in cash.

EQUIPPING FOR DEFENCE AND TREATIES CONCLUDING.

Similarly we have bought at a proper price from other friendly States weapons for Afghanistan. The treatises which have recently been entered into and which are being exchanged or which are under negotiations are as follows:—

A treaty between Japan and Afghanistan has been concluded and is being exchanged.

A treaty of neutrality between Afghanistan and the Soviet Russia has been concluded 'de novo'.

An Agreement for boundary Commission between Afghanis-and Iran has been reached.

We are going to enter into negotiations with Soviet Russia in respect of a Commercial Treaty.

We shall enter into negotiations with Soviet Russia in respect of Postal Exchange.

A treaty between Afghanistan and the Government of the Hedjaz will soon be negotiated.

PERFECT NEUTRALITY.

In short, whatever has taken place and whatever is being done has been declared to you without any reservation. And I wish once more to aver to you that the most advantageous policy which can be imagined for Afghanistan,—and I always recommend its continuance,—it is this: that Afghanistan should observe neutrality and with regard to her neighbours and all the friendly States should maintain relation based on such a process and method as may not be inimical to the interest of Afghanistan and that she should give practical assurance to her neighbours, that Afghanistan will hold the balance perfectly even with regard to the equal status of her neighbours and that she will hold on to the same policy. And it is just this policy which is the most wholesome, both for Afghanistan and for the neighbours of Afghanistan.

As regards the Independent Frontier Tribes, let not this problem too remain untouched. For the question of Independent Territory is a question of equal importance of Afghanistan and the British Government. Afghanistan is not free from anxiety about the border tribes with regard to the attitude of and conduct towards each other and the Government of India. I might say that the Frontier Tribes and ourselves are one with each other from the standpoint of Islam and tribal relations. The British Government has probably had experience of and witnessed this sympathy on part of the Frontier Tribes towards Afghanistan and vice versa for many a long year, we cannot possibly repudiate this fellow-feeling. For the distress of the Independent Frontier Tribes is sure to have repurcussions in Afghanistan. From this point of view the well-being and uplift of the Independent Tribes are always our desire and aspiration.

APATHY, THE GREAT.

Respected Deputees, this is the policy of your Government today, which I have described to you, so that you may be acquainted with facts without any reservation or exaggeration. Pray be attentive to your dities. Ponder well over every problem and then give your decision. Apathy towards affairs of State is a great sin. In this very Assembly you will be deciding the fate of a great Nation. The mistakes and errors on your part will not be considered as your personal errors and mistakes. The harm resulting therefrom will accrue to a mighty Moslem nation and Government. Pray apply considered judgement and prectical circumspection in the solution of the problems before you. You have had sufficient experience as to what amount of harm was incurred by the preceding Government on account of recklessness and the lack of discrimination between good and evil on part of the Nation. To put this country day by day into difficulties,—I do not know how to construe this except to describe it as the perpetration of felony.

Since your Government attaches great importance to consultations and desires that it should ever be the source of such procedure that it could attain acceptance in the sigh of God and the joy of His creatures and should achieve every necessary reform in accordance with the public sentiments, now with perfect joy I open this exalted Assembly of National Counsellors and I have it in view that by Divine Grace as deliberative assistance to the Consultative Assembly and to attain other exalted aims I shall be able in future to institute an Assembly of Nobles.

In conclusion, I entrust unto God, you as well as the Government, and the beloved Nation as a whole and pray unto God for your triumph and for the success of your sagacious deliberations.

Jamnagar Satyagraha Ends In Fiasco

JAILED MEN ASK FOR MERCY

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, July 15.

Jamnagar officials tactfully handled the situation and through their sheer diplomacy and foresightedness that Satyagraha taking a serious turn was averted.

Sjt. Atmaram Bhatta after seeing the prisoners has decided to go back and suspend Satyagraha for the present.

Sjt. Atmaram and eight volunteers were taken to prison to interview the prisoners Sjts Maganlal, Vakil, Gokaldas Ghasletwala and Ramlal Sunderlal. They were interviewed in the presence of Press, representatives.

Sjt. Atmaram explained his mission and asked a number of questions to Sjt. Maganlal and his two colleagues. They said that they had asked for mercy and had full confidence and faith in the Jamsaheb. They requested Atmaram not to offer Satyagraha. Asked whether they were innocent they said it was no use going into merits of case because they had prayed for mercy..

After this interview Sjt. Atmaram decided to leave Jamnagar and asked the volunteers who had accompanied him to return. They left by evening train. As Atmaram desired to see his Mother-in-law and other relatives. He was taken to them. He would leave Jamnagar either to-night or to-morrow.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE TO PLEDGED SATYAGRAHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

JAMNAGAR, July 15.

Sjt. Atmaram Prabhashanker Bhatta, a Brahmin youth of Bhavnagar who had taken a solemn vow to go to Jamnagar to offer satyagraha against the alleged injustice and wrong imprisonment of Sjts. Maganlal Rupsi Vakil, Gokaldas, Hirjeee Ghasletwala, and Ramlal Sunderji Bhatia public and social workers of Kathiawad, started for Jamnagar last evening from Bhavnagar and reached Jamnagar this morning.

MAHATMA'S MESSAGE.

Sjt. Atmaram had suspended his programme for two months on the advice of Kathiawad workers but had to change his mind on Tuesday evening on his receiving a message that "Mahatmaji is against breaking of a vow and if Atmaram's heart's voice says he should go to Jamnagar he must go and not one but thousands of Gandhis are unable to deter him."

"ENTREATY AND THEN BREAK THE LAW."

Atmaram was accompanied from Rajkot by six volunteers and others joined him at Jamnagar Railway Station. Atmaram when came out of the railway station and was entering the city limits was asked his name and purpose. He said he had come to release three Jamnagar citizens who are imprisoned wrongly. He was asked what he would do for their release. He said he would first entreat and then break the law but would not go away unless they are released. Sjt. Gordhandas Morarji, a leading pleader and citizen of Jamnagar and the fathers of Maganlal, Rupsi and Gokaldas Ghasletwala and uncle of Ramlal Sunderji requested Sjt. Atmaram to go away and not to interfere in their internal affairs as by outsiders interference their cause was suffering and prisoners were detained all the more.

PERMISSION TO SEE PRISONERS.

Mr. Kalkhusro Green, Commissioner of Police and Sjt. Popatlal Keshavji, Magistrate persuaded Atmaram and others to be reasonable and if they intended seeing prisoners it would be so arranged. It is understood Atmaram is asking to see prisoners for which permission was sought from the Council. Atmaram and eight other volunteers were detained in Bhedanivas. They were not allowed to enter the city.

"VERY COURTEOUS"

Atmaram and other volunteers, interviewed said they had nothing to complaint of against police or other officers who were all very courteous. Those officers and public men who have gone to get permission for the volunteers to see the prisoners have not yet returned.

BHAVNAGAR SATYAGRAHA

Move To Postpone It

(From Our Correspondent.)

WADHWAN CAMP, July 14.

Soon after Morvi compromise, there was a private meeting of some organisers, and nothing is definitely known as yet. But one has been able to gather information that the workers have decided to take some effective steps against some Kathiawar States by using non-violent weapons of boycott of goods and such other things and a Representative Committee is is also formed to discuss the scheme. Immediate action will be taken in respect of Jamnagar State and then matters of other States will be discussed. It is also learnt that a few friends of Mr Atmaram Bhatt, will go to Bhavnagar to pursuade him to postpone satyagraha as Mahatma Gandhi has opined very recently that when reforms will be introduced in British India, they will automatically affect all Indian States. Sjt. Amritlal Sheth accompanied by Mr. Mehta, Mr. Talakshibhi and others have gone to Ranpur.

MORVI TRUCE

Mr. Fulchand Shah Interviewed

WADHWAN CAMP, July 15.

Mr. Fulchand Shah who had been to Mahatmaji about Morvi Satyagraha compromise returned here yesterday noon. Interviewed about the compromise Mr. Fulchand said that the compromise was arrived at between the Morvi state authorities and Satyagrahis through Sjt. Mahadev Desai's efforts who had been specially deputed by Mahatmaji. Mr. Fulchand further added that state authorities have agreed cancelling all prohibitory orders about meetings, processions, speeches and associations etc., in a very short time, and Congress constructive work without hindrance will be allowed freely. Asked about his midnight interview with Maharaja during costody Mr. Fulchand said he had no such interview. He had never been seen by any authorities, other than the police.

REDUCTION OF TELEPHONE RATES IS POSSIBLE AND NECESSARY

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Shroff Association's Rejoinder To Boards Arguments

The Bombay Shroff Association in the course of a long letter to The Bombay Telephone Company states:—

My Committee at the very outset welcome the decision of your Board, to reduce the present rates on residential lines by Rs. 10/ per each line, as a right step in the right direction. However my Committee unterly fails to realise as to why your Board should have found itself content with the half hearted measure which though satisfactory in so far it goes, is both partial in its operation and halting in its character.

My Committee thinks it needless to point out that the proposed reduction, confined as it is only to residential lines touches only the fringe of the problem. For, it is a matter of common knowledge, that the substantial majority amongst the service holders belong to the category of the holders of the commercial lines and in so far as these are the people who are most severly affected by the most acute economic depression prevailing now, my Committee regrets to find itself not reconciled to the view that the proposed reduction should be acceptable by the public.

UNCONVINCING ARGUMENTS.

My Committee is constrained to remark that your Board's objection to the suggested all round reduction, of Rs. 10/ which according to your Board's estimate will prejudicially affect the revenue of your company by one lakh, is utterly unconvincing.

WHAT FIGURES TELL.

In the first place my committee makes bold to refer your Board to the universal phenomena in the economic world i.e. all round fall in the prices of the commodities. My Committee thinks it will not be away from the truth to assert that the present level of prices has gone down to the pre-war position. This should have, as its natural consequences brought about a concomitant and proportionate reduction in the working expenses. But the glance at the company's Balance Sheet of the year 1930 shows indeed to the surprise of my Committee, an increase of two thousand and odd in the working expenses over that of the year 1929. This increase should be more than it appears for there was in the same year a fall of 503 working lines. This comparative analysis of the figures of the two preceding years speaks for itself. In face of these unchallengeable flugures and equally undeniable conclusions, my Committee does not deem it necessary to dilate upon either the possibility or advisability of the retrenchment in the working expenses of the company.

MAGIC OF REVALUATION.

Secondly, my Committee has been struck with another equally important feature of the financial position of your company viz., the revaluation of the company's original paid up capital. My Committee understands that the company's paid up capital of Rs. 30/- lacs in 1921 was revalued in the year of 1922 and the figure rose to 75/- lacs. Take therefore a hypothetical case of a share holder bearing two shares in the company in the year 1921 finding himself enrich as much as twice and a half in the year 1922 by sheer magic of your revaluation. Therefore, the income-tax free dividend of 6 per cent by no means, an unenviable rate in these days works out in reality at 15 per cent income-tax free, a fabulously high rate. If the capital aforesaid alone were revalued to-day, it cannot possibly be more than what it was in the year 1921. If therefore, the status "quo ante" were to be restored, even the 6 per cent dividend, income-tax free on Rs. 30/- lacs will leave a margin of Rs. 270000/- Add to this the saving of Rs. 98737 which will be effected from the current year owing to reduction in the rate of interest of 8 1/2 p.c. to 6 1/2 p.c. on the company's debenture stock of Rs. 49,36,850. Add again, to this, the great scope of retrenchment and the economy in the working expenses of the company.

In face of these figures that show the possibility of saving, even on the basis of a moderate estimate, of more than Rs. 5 lakhs, the contention of your Board as to the impossibility of going beyond a proposed reduction does not hold water.

My Committee further urges that telephone communications are a public utility concern catering to the needs of the public in general and commercial community in particular. The fundamental principle that should therefore control operations of such a public utility concern, must be the cheapest and most efficient service to the public. The narrow interests of the share holders cannot and should not be allowed to override the general interest nay the former must be subordinated to the latter. Apart from the criteria aforesaid, which however cannot be neglected in the working of such a concern with impunity, the interests of the company as judged by the test of revenue, demand that the service must be as cheap as is permissible consistently with its efficiency. Nor can the failure on the part of other public utility concern to reduce the rates be advanced, for in the first place the conditions operating in one concern cannot 'mutatis mutandis' apply to another and in the second place, argument such as put forth by your Board, tends to create a vicious circle.

PLEA FOR REDUCTION.

My Committee therefore strongly urges that both in the interests of the public and of the company itself, there should be a substantial all round reduction in the prevailing rates without any delay.

HEAD AND TAIL COMPETITION

—:o:—

Detailed Announcement In Sunday "Chronicle"

CASH PRIZES OFFERED

This competition, details of which appear every week in the Sunday issue, is open to every reader of "The Chronicle". It is one of the most interesting pastimes a newspaper reader can possibly have.

'ZENITH' DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

FAVOURABLE WEATHER AND WALL-STREET WEAKNESS

U. S, Mills Consumption 455,000 Bales

Bombay, July 15.

The Census Bureau issued yesterday showing consumption 455,000 bales by U. S. A. Mills which was more in line with general expectation. During the last May the consumption was 466,000 bales. Thus during July there was a decrease of 11,000 bales in consumption. However compared June figure with the corresponding month of the last year it shows an increase of about 50,000 bales and to this extent the situation has improved. Consumption during June in the past seasons compare as under:—

1930-31	455,000
1929-30	405,000
1928-29	570,000
1927-28	511,000
1926-27	663,000
1925-26	519,000

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points and advanced further on higher Liverpool advices. A rise of 11 points was recorded by noon but later on prices reacted on favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 9.10c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled easy and closed at a decline of 7 to 4 points. Spot cotton prices declined 5 points to 8.92c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points. Prices improved slightly on better Alexandria advices. During the later part of the sessions the market was generally marking time pending some definite move in the Continental political situation and the economic sphere. The market closed steady at a rise of 9 to 8 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points to 5.02 and sales amounted to 4,000 bales.

East Indian cotton prices advanced 12 to 10 points and Egyptian cotton prices rose 11 to 14 points.

The Alexandria market ruled firm on prospects of good demand from Russia and closed at a rise of 57 to 48 points.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. October highest 9.37 plus .10, lowest 9.22 —.05.

N. Y. December highest 9.61 (12-57 p.m.), lowest 9.45 (2.35 p.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Feeling continues bearish especially on account of German situation.

New York: Consumption report about as expected. Market influenced by weakness in outside markets. Crop advices more favourable. Insect damage light. Weevil less active. Do not look for much reaction. There is an unsteady undertone apparent. Would wait for a further decline before buying.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received from their Liverpool Agents following cables:—

9 a.m.: Our travelling man wires from Texas: In Central Texas condition considerably improved, hot weather checking weevil.

9-30 a.m.: Carside cables:—Sales of Standard cloths in U. S. last month were 136 per cent. of production. Sales of cloth by U. S. mills were somewhat below current production during past two weeks. Mill situation outside U.S. show slight improvement, Japan, France, Italy reporting improvement. Total stocks cotton in U.S. at end of June estimated at 7,081,000 bales compared with 5,013,000 same date last year. Leading business Services do not expect any improvement in business conditions next two months.

12-26 p.m.: Between midnight and daylight no precipitation, weather cooler.

Liverpool market very quiet, awaiting further political development, but tone quite steady.

3-40 p.m.: New York: Featureless market awaiting further foreign news.

Reuter's cable: New York market early advanced on higher Liverpool advices, but reacted later on favourable weather and weakness of Wall Street.

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MARKETS.

Liverpool May (expected) equal to 5.16.

Broach A/M. (expected) Rs. 135 equal to 4.20.

Difference 96 pts. equal to Rs. 42

New York May (close)) 9.93 equal to 4.96.

Broach A/M. (expected) Rs. 185 equal to 4.20.

Difference 76 pts. equal to Rs. 33.

AMERICAN COTTON STATISTICS.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have compiled in 1000's and subject to adjustment on receipt of Mail the following statistics:—

Week ending 10th July 1931

	This week	This season	Last season
Brought into sight	15	13,047	13,870
Receipts at U.S. Ports	15	8,847	8,619
Exports from America:			
To Great Britain	3	1,080	1,260
To Continent	44	4,110	4,250
To Japan, Canada, etc.	18	1,557	1,224
Total	65	6,747	6,734
World's Spinners' Takings of American cotton	182	10,602	12,476
Deliveries to Spinners:			
Great Britain (All kinds)	50	1,911	2,562
Visible Supply:			
Stocks at American Ports		2,918	1,160
Stocks at American Interior Towns		854	620
Stocks at Great Britain & Continent		1,741	1,382
Total		5,513	3,162
Last week		5,680	3,246
Difference on week		—167	—84
Stock of cotton in Great Britain (All kinds)		989	831

NEW YORK COTTON YARNS.

New York, July 14.

Yarns, Southern, Single Skeins, 20's per lb. 19½ cents.

Yarns, Southern 2-ply Skeins, Average grade, 40's per lb. 33½ cents.

Yarns, Southern 2-ply Skeins, Combed, 60's per lb. 47 cents.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 14.

July	8.92—.03
October	8.22—.05
December	9.46—.04

ASTRAL COTTON CABLE NO. 6.

The Cotton markets have gathered enough strength to make a fresh upward move. The market is throughly liquidated. Jupiter the Lord of prosperity is blessing Bulls. This means a rise in the prices of cotton.

January	9.58—.01
March	9.73—.06
May	9.93—.03
Middling Spot	9.10—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, July 14.

July	8.90—.07
October	9.25—.01
Middling Spot	8.92—.03

New York: 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

New York, July 14.

October	9.34
January	Unquotted
March	9.85

New York: Noon Call.

October	9.31
January	9.64
March	9.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, July 14.

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 6,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 2,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 4,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

	Opening	Closing
July	4.84	4.88 plus .03
August		4.91 plus .09
September		4.93 plus .09
October	4.91	4.95 plus .09
November		4.97 plus .08
December		5.01 plus .08
January	5.06	5.04 plus .08
February		5.08 plus .08
March	5.09	5.12 plus .08
April		5.16 plus .08
May	5.18	5.20 plus .03
June		5.23 plus .03
July		5.26 plus .08
Middling Spot		5.02 plus .13

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES

Liverpool, July 14.

Estimated Spot sales	4,000 bales
Sales for Export	100 bales
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

Broach, Fully Good (Good staple)	3.99
Broach, Fine (Good staple)	4.14
Broach, Superfine (Good staple)	4.29
Comra, Good	3.53
Comra, Fully Good	3.73
Comra, Fine	3.88
Bengal, Good	3.43
Bengal, Fully Good	3.53
Bengal, Fine	3.68
Scinde, Fully Good	3.53
Scinde, Fine	3.63
Scinde, Superfine	3.73

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, July 15.

American advices being easier than general expectation, our market opened quiet at Rs. 184/8 for Broach A-M delivery. There was scattered selling at the opening and prices eased off to Rs. 183/8 but good support by a prominent operator saved the market from a further decline and prices began to harden. A rise of Rs. 2 was recorded on steady buying but as soon as prices hardened to Rs. 185/8, the demand was satisfied. Thereafter the market ruled somewhat quiet and prices relapsed to Rs. 184/8.

The general sentiment is divided and although the statistical situation of Indian cotton is strong, those who are inclined to look for lower prices are laying more steady. The market closed at 5.30 p.m. as under:—

Broach J./A. 172/12
Broach A./M. 185/12
Oomra July 162/12
Oomra D./J. 159/12
Bengal July 143
Bengal D./J. 138

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15.

July	135.60+0.90
October	128.00—0.40
January	126.39

COTTON TENDERS.

Bombay, July 15.

	To-day	Total.
Broach J./A.	100	16,900
Oomra July	300	5,400
Bengal July	500	5,800

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15.

Bengal Superfine	155
Bengal Fine	150
Bengal F.G.	145
Sindh-Punjab Fine	150
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	145
Wardha-Hingt Fine	173
Nagpur Savner Fine	173
Yeotmal Fine	168
Arvi Fine	168
Amraeti Fine	168
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	168
Mulkapur Fine	165
Khandesh Fine	165
Muthia Fine	155
Muthia F.G.	150
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.	170
Saifu F.G.G.S.	160
Parbhani F.G.G.S.	170
Burwah Sanavad Fine	165
Indore/Ujjain Fine	170
Broach Fine	185
Broach F.G.	180
Compta Good	215
Jinja	270
Busoga	275

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, July 15.

70 Bussan & Co. Nimbahera 165
117 G G Kesha- & Co. Ellichpur 170 1/4
100 Currimbhai Sajalpur 175
250 Viram Ladha Harij 169
83 G. G. Kesha & Co. Shegaon 169
200 H. Nenshi Broach 6 off.
142 Khimji Punja Nagar Old 152

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES. RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 15.

Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

		This year.
Khandesh	240	322,727
Central India	717	335,083
Barsi & Nagar	217	166,783
Hyderabad-Caorani	206	84,738
Berar	94	582,766
Central Provinces	34	369,338
Total Oomras	1,508	1,861,435
Dholera	127	270,784
N.-W. Provinces		91,022
Rajputana		51,193
Sind-Punjab	470	120,529
Broach	69	299,274
Coompta & Dharwar		86,103
Westerns-Northerns		44,144
Cocoanada		24
Tinnevelly & Cambod'a		40,030
Persian	73	552
American		126,644
Egyptian & African	567	294,781
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		378
Total	2,814	3,296,893

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, July 15.

1st Sept. to 9th July

In full-pressed Bales.

Yesterday.

		This year.
Europe	2,234	556,958
Japan & China	8,872	1,642,148
Coast Ports		21,812
Up-country by Rail		200,637
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		22,903
Total	11,106	2,444,458

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOC.

Bombay, July 15.

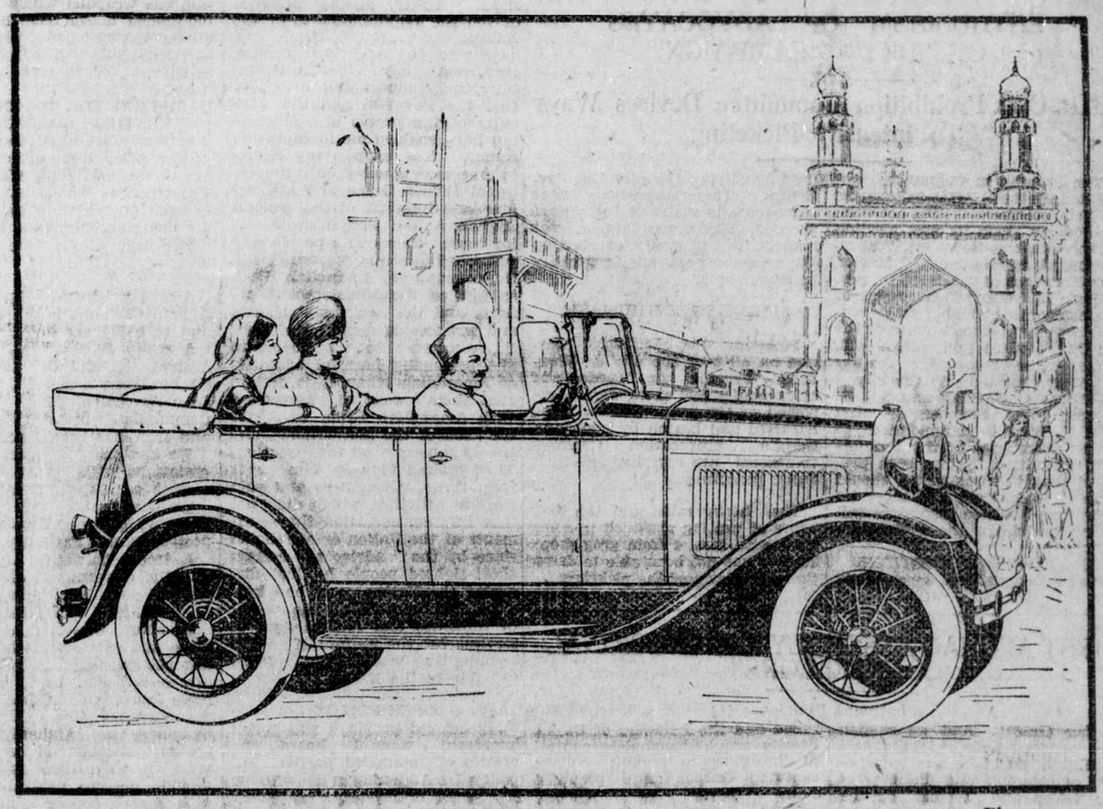
Castorseeds Delivry September Opening Rs. 34/13 Highest Rs. 34/3/6 Lowest Rs. 33/12/6 Closing Rs. 33/15/6

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Aug. Opening Rs. 32/6 Highest Rs. 32/11 Closing Rs. 32/9/6

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, July 14.

Sakellaridis, July	7.52
Sepetmber	7.63
October	7.76
November	7.82
January	7.97
March	8.13
May	8.28
F.G.F. Spot	7.65



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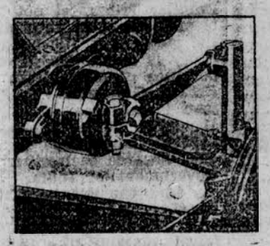

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—:o:—

BAZAR MARKING TIME WITHOUT BUSINESS

Bombay Burma Shares Rise On Short Covering

Bombay, July 15.

In the absence of any important business the Bazar is marking time. Mill shares fluctuated within a narrow range and there was nothing worth noting. There were increased short covering in Bombay Burma shares which after opening at Rs. 375/- advanced to Rs. 383/2. Tata Steel shares ruled quiet but steady.

Extensive contraction of currency has left little money in circulation and there is utter absence of outside business. At present most of the business which is taking place is purely jobbing and every small advance or fall induces closing up of open interest some of one mills are doing well but in view of the serious financial disturbances over the continent is causing anxiety and discourages business. In the meantime professional operators are watching the developments of the disarmament question. It is understood that a satisfactory solution of this problem will count a long way in the recovery of trade all over the world.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, July 15.

Bombay Dyeing 680; 78; 82; 81
Century 233; 37; 35
Celaba 95-10
Crescent 61
Fazul 348; 51; 50
Indore 383
Nagpur 347; 50; 48; 50
New Great 132; 34
Pearl 216; 10; 16
Simplex 63; 65
Swadeshi 276; 77; 76
Burma 374; 78; 77; 83
Hydro 110-10
Tram 105-10; 105-15
Delf. 280
Ord. 22-10; 23; 22-12; 23; 22-10
3½ p.c. 60.5; 7; 4½; 7½; 6
1945-55 100-1
Bundi 13-2
Indian 152
Katni Ord. 157
Alcock 110-10
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. 43.12; 44-4

MILLS

Bombay, July 15.

100 Ahm. Advance	275
50 Apollo	1-8
10 Bom. Cotton P.	3-8
500 Bom. Cotton	95
250 Bombay Dyeing	681-14
250 Bradbury P.	120
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	235-10
500 Central India P.	427-8
100 Central India	350-10
100 Colaba	95-10
100 Coorla	137-8
100 Crescent	61-4
250 Currim.	50
250 David	80
250 Dawn	430
200 Ed. Sassoon	35
10 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-6
100 Elphinstone P.	20
100 Elphinstone	2-4
250 Fazulbhoy	350-0
100 Finlay	72-8
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	103-2
1000 Hindustan	1305
100 Indore Malwa	353-12
250 Jamshed	3-0
50 Kasturchand	9
100 Khatau	86-14
100 Kohinoor	130-0
250 Laxmi	835
100 Madhowji	22-8
250 Madras United	260
1000 Maneckji Petit	750
100 Meyer Sassoon	25
1000 Morarji	480
50 Mysore	105
200 New Great P.	130
200 New Great	134-6
100 New City	45-0
250 Pabaui	121-4
250 Pearl	216-4
100 Phoenix	270
10 Premier	1-10
100 Shapurji	6-0
1000 Sholapur	1710-0
250 Simplex	65-0
100 Swan	75
100 Swadeshi	275-14
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	24-8
500 Vishnu P.	577-8
500 Vishnu	1312-8
1000 Western	700
BANKS.	
100-50 Baroda	68-0
50-25 Central	14-8
£10—5 Eastern	66
500 Imperial	1018-12
500-125 Imperial Contr.	251-4
100-50 India	31-8
5 Union	3-2-6
CEMENT.	
10 Bundi	13-2
70 Gwalior	67-8
250 Indian	152-8
100 Katni 1st P.	101-4
100 Katni 2nd P.	106-4
40 Katni Di.	622-8
100 Katni	157-8
10 Punjab P.	8-8
10 Punjab	7-0
100 Shahabad	145-0
INSURANCE.	
10 Jupiter P	8-0
15 Jupiter	6-8
15 New India	15-10
200-100 Oriental	1690-0
10 Vulcan	5-15
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad	105-15
1000 Andhra Val. P.	970
1000 Andhra Valley	540
50 Bombay Tram P.	65-12
50 Bom. Tram.	105-15
100 Tata Hydro P.	102-8
100 Tata Hydro	110-10
1000 Tata Power P.	1075
1000 Tata Power	495-0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	805
100 Amritsar Patti	102-8
100 Central Province	70-12
100 Dhond Barramati	89
100 Guzarat	44-0
90 Mandra Bhon	60-0
500 Tapti Valley	552-8
MINING.	
10 Central India	0-8
10 Shivrajpur	12-4
150 Tata Steel 1 R.	117-8
100 Tata Steel 1 P.	44-4
30 Tata Steel D.	280
75 Tata Steel	22-10
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	210-10
250 Bom. Steam P.	200-0
250 Bom. Steam	133-12
50 Bom. Telephone	40-4
8s. Brit. E. Petrol	2-10-0
125 Bom. Burma Old	383-12
50 Bom. Burma New	136-12
100 In. Bleaching	135-0
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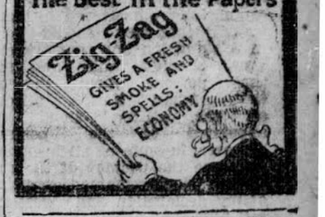

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"PENS AND PISTOLS"

The First Stage Of Spanish Revolution

Heber Blankenhorn gives an interesting pen picture of the "first sneeze" as he calls it of the Spanish upheaval that cost the "last of Bourbons" to leave the land. In an article entitled "Pen and Pistol" in the "New Republic," Blankenhorn vividly describes the change as the Spaniards noticed it when waking up one fine morning they found the country declared a republic not through "the organized violence of Lenin or the organized non-violense of Gandhi, but through the banal foggy—the ballot box. Here is how he writes:

Was Spain's sneeze on April 14, which shook its crown over the border, a convulsion of the head only? Is this paradox of a revolution, which was to have been plotted by the army, and then by the trade unions on strike, but wandered to the ballot box instead, a revolution at all? And if so, whose? After a month of the republic these questions are only beginning to be resolved by Spaniards themselves.

To one hurrying over the frontier in the days when aristocrats' effects (de luxe trunks and wicker hampers) still streaked north out of Irun, and ex-exiles in baggy trousers were hustling south to be Cabinet ministers, the hunt for visible revolution was like looking for a needle in a haystack of 'tranquilidad.' Some blazon of Republican colours appeared on old posters near San Sebastian: Vote the Republican-Socialist bloc. Alongside remained the monarchist posters, undefaced. El Sol, La Libertad, El Socialista, the monarchist ABC—every paper gave one word as the news of the day—'tranquilidad.' Soldiers and priests dotted the landscape as of yore, with the uniforms of many kinds of police, especially those yellow-belted civic guards whose stubby carbines, revolvers and sabers were until a few days ago the sure reliance of the king. (Pardon, I mean 'el senor Borbon'; it is now illegal to print 'el rey.') Granity Basque towns, the burned treeless spaces of Old Castile, Valladolid. Medina del Campo: none seemed very much changed by specks of Republican violet daubed on government tobacco shops or by railwaymen's red signal flags nailed up defiantly.

But where's this revolution? Madrid appears as a thing apart, unrelated to the older cities, modern, noisy rather than bustling, with automatic phones and a subway. It has a most un-European line of American skyscraperlets. You pass a vast characterless pile silent and shuttered, the ex-royal palace. A crown on the cornice is muffled in violet bunting and printed labels declare, "People, respect this edifice which is yours." Statues of the Spanish monarchs, running back to the fifth century, look less dignified with "R. I. P." painted on their backs. Most sculptured statesmen and generals wave red flags. A king on horseback is placarded, "People, this is a work of art. But there are some other statues you might remember." The bronze cross has been knocked from the hand of Isabella the Catholic. Some pedestals are empty, and smashed railings attest the violence with which horse and rider came down.

Of new names displayed everywhere there are two: Galan and Garcia Hernandez—the young officers executed last December after the Jaca rising. Almost as frequent is "Viva Franco!" the famous aviator who took part in the December movement. There are a hundred of these to one "Viva Zamora." the new President. Everywhere the "Marseillaise" is heard—whistled, sung, ground from phonographs and loudspeakers. The municipal band will shortly render it in the town hall for the first time in history. In a cafe at midnight a mechanical piano rolls through the "Internationale." A minute's rest, and we have it again, and again, till the small hours.

Puerta del Sol, the center which every Madrilene seems to visit at least once a day, seethes with people buying newspapers especially new newspapers, Republican emblems, red liberty caps and caricatures of Alfonso with his suitcase. A marble-fronted bookshop displays handsome editions of Lenin, Trotsky and John Reed. Evening papers convey 'tranquilidad,' provisional-government provisional decrees and details of bullfights. A headline is prominent: "We have the republic: now for the revolution!" Who's this Bolshevik? Not even a Socialist. It is the Minister of War, Senor, Azana, who was a Republican journalist.

That Republican Spain has a revolution to make you hear echoed by government chiefs of every complexion. A social revolution to be made by "Right Republicans" (Zamora and Maura) who recently were monarchists and always are anxious about private property; by "Left Republicans," "radical socialists," etc.; the liberal herd, with six Cabinet places and tentative ideas about property; by the Socialist ministers, who recently were not formally Republican. Government unanimity is even more striking on the subject of 'tranquilidad', which gives you leisure to go hunting the men, or forces, that have done things so far.

Asking questions at the American embassy was like drawing blood from their white 'boutonnieres'. Gentlemen with an air of social schedules seriously thrown out said, "You see, we don't know these persons. Nobody knew them." Apparently some men turned Republican "out of pique. Weren't invited to the palace. Oh, yes it was all most unexpected—most." As to American recognition, it was to be understood that discussions were proceeding about the "American" loan. By this was meant the Morgan credit of $60,000,000 to the dictatorship on March 28. It is probable that American recognition, had it come promptly, when France recognized, might have earned us some friends in a land where we had none. That $60,000,000 Morgan credit deserves an R. I. P. as an outstanding example of American financial statesmanship. Offered to the dictatorship a fortnight before the crash, it instantly was pilloried as an election issue. The new republic cancelled the credit courteously.

Asking questions of the makers of the revolution, there was one who could not be interviewed. Alfonso was house-hunting in foreign lands. The work with which he crowned his reign, the dictatorship, transformed the middle class into Republicans. His final touch was the bloodstain of Jaca. Not for nothing are the portraits of Galan and Garcia Hernandez the most displayed pictures in Spain. Not for nothing was the word whispered through Spain that the execution, so hasty (and on Sunday!), was by telephoned order of the King.

The preliminaries of Jaca beban a year ago. Three ingredients had to be combined in the theory of those who wanted revolution: the army, the Republican parties and Socialist-Labour. Enough of the first ingredient was required to make certain that the army could not be "relied on" for use against the people. The second, representing the rather small middle class, constituted a scattering, running the gamut from professional or "palace" Republicans to "Lefts" deemed more Socialist than the Socialists. Doctors, journalists, teachers and students, lawyers and novelists, became a Republican force in Spain.

The third element was a Siamese twin, the trade unions and the Socialist party, both founded by the late Pablo Iglesias. Undoubtedly they are the big battalions of this revolution, with no very precise marching orders and their authority as revolutionary leaders still to be proved. Two of their stalwarts revolted against the Fabian gradualism of the party, Indalecio Prieto, of humble Basque origin, and the distinguished Andalusian professor, Fernando de los Rios, late lecturer at Columbia University. They, with Largo Caballero, soft-spoken master of the trade unions, made the move to join forces with the Republicans for revolution. By the pact of San Sebastian last August, a "provisional government" was put on paper, including the three Socialists (now Ministers of Finance, Justice and Labour), and a minimum Socialist programme. There was to be a revolutionary general strike and seizure of public offices, but the signal for action was to come from the army.

What made April 14 a "model revolution" was the turn of luck. The confident govenment offered national elections, which the revolutionists boycotted. As a bait, municipal elections were offered, reasonably free, with glass ballot boxes, and orders to the old combination of 'caciques' (bosses), local magistrates and church, to go easy. The Socialists, who had cleaned house after Jaca, with the Republicans, snatched at the elections. They might gain some local advantages.

The incalculable masses made Sunlay, April 12, a national plebiscite. The first returns were frankly disbelieved by the Republican-Socialist leaders. Five-sixths of the municipalities had voted against the old order. "This country is republican and we had thought it was monarchist," was the naive report to the King. In a land full of students of revolution, with such striking models to pick from as the organized violence of Lenin and the organized non-violence of Gandhi, they used that banal fogy the ballot box: a people who are dubbed 48-per cent illiterate and "without political sense."

The second sneeze of awakened Spain came within forty-eight hours; and you will no more find the prepared blueprint of it than of the first. Without general-strike orders, with untolled talk over the country's excellent (American) telephone system, centers everywhere filled with people. In Madrid Tuesday afternoon they clamoured for hours before leaders came to take possession of government buildings. In Madrid, there was, at noon, one definite pact—made with the provisional government, sitting in Maura's house, by the chief of the civic guards: he was not going to shoot. To him and to Alfonso all credit has been given for the decision "to avert civil war." In no country in the past century has there remained such a national tradition of savage street fighting, grim house-to-house massacre, as is commemorated in most cities of Spain.

Some key to those hours is given by the type of men who did the actual taking over. One might call them the journalist' type, except that every Spaniard who has anything to say writes for the papers. They got out papers under the censorship with a skill at hinting which was as effective as the flat word. Many were Socialists, most were on the youngish side of middle age. They studied revolution as a practical business. "We considered assassination, carefully, and rejected it." They watched to catch the tide of events. Their lodgings became matters of mystery and change; plans were nursed in rooms with quiet back exits. By last autumn the pens in their pockets were joined by pistols. Martial law became chronic, in pursuit of them, and the word among them was, should a general round-up be ordered, to shoot the police as they came. They harried the clouds of police. The car of the King-Dictator himself was stopped. "It's the King," yelled the chauffeur. "We must see," said the bayonets. From the limousine came the blast of a well known profanity. "Pass, your Majesty, we recognize you."

The most alert leaders were caught off their feet by the mass movement that Tuesday. What fetched them out? " 'Quien sabe'? The rumour that 'he' was going." The streets filled, messages flew to leaders that people were "waiting" before government offices.

A leader of the type is Quintanilla, noted artist, in whose studio Largo Caballero had lain hidden. He is slim and vivid, both a man of the world and a disciple of Unamuno. "We knew at nine that morning that Eibar had proclaimed the republic." Eibar is a small Socialist town in the Basque mountains, not far from Jaca. Other messages from other towns said they were going to move, asked of the rumours of Barcelona, and was Madrid going to fall down again or lead?

When Republican flags broke out over Madrid, Quintanilla, another artist and a doctor started for the town hall where they had been told there was a mob. They put red brassards on their arms. They were cheered as they made for the doors. "Inside was panic. Officials stuttered—what were they to do? We were polite and suggested they might move—out. At least they would now have to move—out. At least they would now have to move over to the opposition. The flag was run up. But the crowd was unsatisfied. They shouted, 'To the Captain-General.' We went there. The guards looking ugly as ever came at us: what did we want? To put up the flag. They saluted, 'At your service.' When the crowd saw the flag flying they cheered the guards." (The guards, who had used their rifles the night before on a Madrid throng.) "We were told a crowd was waiting at the royal palace. . . . We went to the courtyard. The cavalry came trotting at us, looking as cold black as usual. Their officer saluted, 'At your service; what do you want us to do?' We were polite. I suggested the best service he could render was to go. He gave the order and they clattered off in column, with him holding his hat in extraordinary salute. Everybody was satisfied then. They simply rejoiced." (Later that same evening the mass was not so satisfied; they banged at the gates and wanted to smash things. Red-brassarded comrades kept them off: "He 'has' gone." He had).

"We went back," says Quintanilla, "thinking, 'now' it will be civil war." They looked at the pistols. They answered phones. From everywhere in Spain came the word—republic declared. They, the bold ones, had done what almost everyone was doing. Some of them stayed in the offices and tried to get on with it. "Now, more's the pity, it's done: there's nothing left but to work."

To work a social revolution, in 'tranquilidad.' The men of April 14 (the ambassador leaving for Mexico still can't rid his hair of the dye which saved him from the police) are in command, calm, confident. It's more than a little bit unreal. This assertive 'tranquilidad,' so suspiciously like leaders' effort to apply the brakes, is it instead the instinct of this people? Revolution by vote—not an accident, but the Spanish way? In the square of a provincial capital I chuckle recalling the remark of an English resident: "Discpline the Spanish? Why even the dictatorship couldn't teach them to form queues, for trams, theatres and such." The square is alive with people at the great hour of the day, the arrival of the papers from Madrid. As each truck halts there is a mad scramble. Queues leap into being, like football line-ups, stretching far down the street. Papers are exhausted: men and women are off on foot races to form other queues. What a genius for order. It takes me an hour to collar a paper: "Dead and dying in Madrid. . . . . Royalists mobbed, cars burned. . . . . ABC office a battleground. . . . . Populace burns seven convents in Madrid. . . . Convents fired in numerous other cities. . . . . Primate in flight.

What price 'tranquilidad'? This sounds like another story. In fact, the events of May 10-11, with which I shall deal in another article, proved to be of the same order of importance as those of April 12-14.

BULLETIN No. 12. Juvenol Nagar, 16th July, 1931.
Honest men praise it, the envious despise it but, when it saves a life, all must admire it— "BABY'S JUVENOL"

BELGAUM TO CONCENTRATE ON BOYCOTT

More Picketing Of F. Piecegoods.

(From Our Correspondent)
BELGAUM, July 13.

In connection with the picketing of foreign cloth shops in Belgaum which is vigorously going on here every day, a crowded meeting was held here last evening under the presidentship of Mr. Narayanrao Joshi President of the Belgaum District Congress Committee, whereat Mr. Gangadhararao Deshpande the veteran Karnatak leader made a stirring appeal to the public to make the boycott of foreign cloth a complete success. If people were to take more to Khadi, Mr. Deshpande said, the question of foreign cloth boycott would automatically be solved.

Mr. Baburao Thakur and Mr. Keshawrao Gokhale also addressed the gathering.

Women volunteers also are taking part in the picketing of foreign cloth shops here.

BELGAUM D. C. C.

A special meeting of the Managing Body of the Belgaum District Congress Committee was held here yesterday with Mr. Narayanrao Joshi the President in the Chair. Amongst those present were Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, Mr. D. V. Belvi, Ex-M.L.A., Mr. B. N. Datar and others.

CONCENTRATING ON BOYCOTT.

It was unanimously resolved to concentrate at present all the energies of the Congress workers on the boycott of foreign cloth and to make the recently started picketing of foreign piecegoods stalls in Belgaum as effective as possible. It was decided to start a special fund for organising picketing work only.

It was also resolved to push forward the work of enrolment of new Congress members.

THE PODAR SCHOOL

(From Our Correspondent.)
SANTA CRUZ, July 12.

Mr. M. C. Yagnik has again written to the "Chronicle" a letter criticising the Anandilal Podar School management. In the first paragraph he practically admits that he was wrong in his criticism regarding the percentage of the matriculation examination results. In his second paragraph he indulges in general conclusions with which I have nothing to do. In the third paragraph, however, he again commits a mistake of facts which is to be extremely regretted as he could have ascertained these from the Committee of the School. His argument that whatever capital expenditure which has been incurred was incurred at the time of the opening of the Podar School four years back. He forgets, however, that when the School was opened the highest standard was only IV English, and one standard was added every year so that last year in June the Matriculation class was added completing the full High School course. He ought to know that the adding of the higher standards and specially the VI and Matriculation requires fitting up of a laboratory and also adding of several new classes. The lower classes also had to be duplicated and sometimes triplicated because of the increase in the number of students. All this involve expenditure in the shape of benches, desks, chairs and tables, laboratory, etc. It is to be deplored that a public Educational Institution should be criticised adversely because of one's ignorance of how an educational institution should be run and managed. I would even now advise Mr. Yagnik to put himself into touch with the Secretaries and the Committee of Management and get full possession of the facts before he rushes into print.

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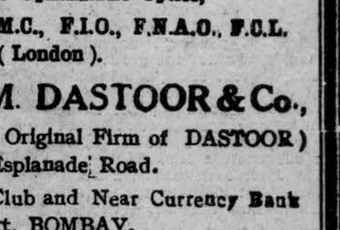

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"Little Man Who Holds Fate Of British Empire In His Hands"!

—:o:—

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF MAHATMA GANDHI AND HIS PHILOSOPHY

The Chicago "Sunday Tribune" writes:—

A little man, frail with age and fasting, holds in his hands the fate of British Empire in the far east. After another prison term and a long, crucial conference with ruling men in India, he has gone home again to pray and spin, to talk with his associates, to meditate after the eastern fashion and to prepare for the great conference on India's freedom. In Gandhi is centered the significant revolt of modern times against imperialism and super-government. "I am no lover of government," he says; "that government is best which governs least."

In Gandhi Asia is articulate. The little, naked man, clad in a loin cloth, living on fruits and nuts, a little milk, has challenged not alone the British Empire but the whole system of western industrialism. Through him the India of farm and small village, the India 85 per cent or more agrarian, repudiates the growth of power and great cities, the massing of production, the concentration of capital and population, the increased specialization of labor and social function that mark our western life. With a little land for each family, a simple fare, with clothing spun at home and woven by the village weaver, the India that speaks in the Mahatma Gandhi asks to be left in her accustomed ways, in her own rural peace and the long years and serenities of a distributive society. Beyond the non-cooperation of the Mahatma's hosts in respect to British Government lies a more profoundly non-cooperative movement. Against the industrialism of the west, against machinery and a mechanized society Gandhi brings the simpler social and economic system that centers in the family. Though his leadership may be supplanted, as Jacobis supplant the bourgeoisie after the action of revolutions, and India be led towards power and modernism in the western mode, Gandhi to-day is clearly the voice of Asia.

HIS LIFE.

The little man smiles toothlessly and sits among his people. His hair is cropped; he fasts and keeps his holy vows. Gandhi was born in the seacoast town, Porbundor, of parents in the third, or merchant, caste. His father and grandfather were ministers of state in Porbundor and Rajkote. They were religious, reading daily the great Bhagavad-Gita. At eight years Gandhi was betrothed; at twelve, married. He went in with his studies, to high school, to college at Bhavnagar. As a child he went with other boys one day to eat meat, always forbidden, down by the river. The strange taste was nauseating; at night there was no sleep for the pung sinners.

He was a brilliant boy. Soon he went to London. He studied for the bar there at the Inner Temple. He took lessons for a time in dancing, in French, studied the violin, then cast them all aside as alien to his Indian life and nature. He retired to a tiny room, read Ruskin, Tolstoy, and Thoreau, studied once more the Bhagavad-Gita. Thus the boy grew up, living his vow to abstain from flesh, alcohol, and intercourse with women.

The young lawyer went to South Africa in 1892 to carry on a suit for an Indian firm. From the first day there to the last insult and beating were his lot for being dark of skin. He was thrown from first class compartments; he was beaten by guards; he was kicked from the sidewalks by sentries, English and Boer alike; he was mobbed by colonials; he was eaten almost to death by Mohammedans; but he continued in his struggle for Indian rights in that harsh land. Here he began his lifelong policy of passive resistance. He became a great figure. The English negotiated with him, gave him medals.

He helped the British in the Boer war. He helped again during the plague. He cared for stunded Zulus in the British campaign of pacification. He helped the English again in the world war, won more medals, more recognition. He was in India then leading his people towards reform, but with faith still in the British Empire. Passive resistance, non-violence, non-cooperation were his themes. The people gathered to him. Satyagraha laid its peace and fearlessness on India.

THOSE BLACK ACTS.

The so-called "black acts" of 1919 came; the war powers of the Government were to be retained permanently peace; persons found with a revolutionary document were presumed guilty, were tried in special court with no jury nor appeal. In reply Gandhi called all India to passive resistance or satyagraha. There were shootings by the British troops. On April 6th 1919, Gandhi was arrested. Some violence and rioting followed in Bombay. In pain Gandhi suspended temporarily the civil disobedience campaign until his followers returned to peaceful methods. In repentance for the sins of his people he fasted many days. The little man, less than 90 pounds in weight, wasted away. On April 13 came the massacre near Amritsar. In the forenoon came an order prohibiting processions or any gathering of four men on the streets. It was fair day. In an inclosure thousands of people gathered that afternoon for a meeting to condemn among other things mob excesses. Few of them knew of the order. All were unarmed. No effort by the British was made to prevent the meeting. The troops opened fire on the enclosure. Five hundred or thereabouts were killed. Fifteen hundred were wounded. The British had no casualties. The general was promoted.

For Gandhi and for India the massacre of Amritsar ended the hope then of living under British rule. Movements have been rapid since. The trial and sentence of Gandhi, his release from prison, the salt protests, the march to the sea, his imprisonment again, his conference, his preliminary victory over the British Empire, the great conference to come on the future of India—and of the Empire—the tread of history is heavy in the east.

THE FOUR PILLARS.

Through all the years of storm and murmuring Gandhi has laid his discipline on India and on himself. He knows that only discipline and reform at home can raise India to her feet. The four pillars of Swaraj, of self-rule are: Non-violence, Hindu-Muslim-Sikh Parsi-Christian-Jew unity, total removal of untouchability, the displacement of foreign cloth by homespun, homewoven khaddar. They are admonitions more to his own people than themes of resistance against the British. To them a fifth must be added, if Gandhi's ideal of distributive and family system of society would successfully be realized: A drastic reduction in the birth rate will be necessary to India's social liberation. Death is too costly as the sole method of population control.

To this the little naked saint of India probably would not assent, for mixed with the stately courage of the man and his profound seizure of spiritual reality are fantasies now and then and prejudice and some ideas that westerners at least would call half baked. He wants no doctors, no lawyers; he is anti-vivisectionist. He wants no hospitals, no railroads, no machinery, no competition, no flesh eaters, no science in his industrial sense, and, though it is true that these may be in great part the core and character of western industrialism to which he is opposed, it is also true that the family system and the distributive rural life, relatively, self-sufficient, that he believes is India's proper sphere, can survive successfully only by modern means. An overpopulated nation, held by harsh starvation and disease ever against the edge of bare existence, cannot attain the freedom that India now demands.

But Asia has her own ways, and she is old. Asia will be Asia. She will develop in her ways, and those ways, no doubt, will not be European. She will mold even the British Empire, it may be, to suit her being, and she will use no means thereto, if Gandhi has his way, that cannot be an end in man's fellowship, in human society. In spiritual temper and in living points of view India is more remote than earthly seas ever can make her. India is remote, profound, always human. Gandhi is India's voice.

RESTORATION OF BERAR TO NIZAM.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The legal position of Berar is, indeed, very peculiar. At present in India there are two systems of administration i.e., one introduced in British India and the other administered by the princes in their territories. In fact Berar is neither a British territory nor an Indian State. This constitutional position is bound to be thrashed out at the coming Round Table Conference Session.

The British Government has always recognised that H. E. H. the Nizam is the sole sovereign of Berar. Legally it forms an integral part of the Hydrabad State. As the position now stands, with the introduction of dyarchy in the Central Provinces and Berar Administration, the majority of the C. P. Legislative Council carries on its will and enforces it on the Beraris. In other words the British Government has taken the lease of Berar in perpetuity and has handed it over to C. P. administration to the great detriment of the Beraris. The resources of Berar have been made available to the Non-Beraris. The assessment of land in Berar is being increased from time to time to such a appalling degree that the agriculturists of Berar are on the verge of ruin and bankruptcy. This is all done to meet the expenses of the C. P. Administration, to run the huge Secretaria at Nagpur and to finance the Nagpur University. Practically the Berari have no effective control of their purse and are being ruined in this way. In view of the above, separation of Berar is a necessity which can neither be postponed nor avoided.

The next question is whether it will be in the interest of Berar to be constituted into a separate province. There is absolutely no doubt that Berar can hold its own as far as the finances are concerned. The creation of a new machinery of administration is a matter of no importance. In the past Berar has contributed a great deal to the construction of Government buildings at Nagpur and there is no reason as to why buildings would not be constructed in Berar if it is relieved of the C. P. administrative charges.

In some quarters it is suspected, that Berar would not improve its position under the rule of H. E. H. the Nizam. Indians are agitating to obtain a form of Government of the people and for the people. The Congress has accepted the invitation to attend the Round Table Conference which clearly means that they would accept Self Government under the British Parliament. What Indians want is the right to shape their destinies. It is doubtful whether would be successful in achieving their object completely but the Nizam would welcome the shaping of the destiny of the Berars by the Beraris themselves and he strongly feels that it is contrary to and in breach of the agreement of 1902 to leave the future of Berar to be shaped by the British Indian majority vote of the Central Provinces. On page 13 of the letter of H. E. H. the Nizam to His Excellency the Viceroy regarding the Berars it is stated as follows:—

"Should I succeed in the redemption of my province I will insert in the instrument of restoration or any other State Papers that may be drawn up definite clauses for the conferment on the Beraris of a constitution for responsible Government which absolute popular central under a constitutional Governor appointed by me as my representative". So H. E. H. the Nizam has assured us that complete autonomy in administration will be given to us if Berar is restored to H. E. H. the Nizam. We will be in a position to have a constitution for which we have all along been fighting and which proved to be a mirage in the past. From the declaration of H. E. H. the Nizam it is clear that he claims Berar mere on sentimental and legal grounds than for any personal gain.

The Beraris have now realised that they are being crushed under the present administration and are agitating that Berar should be separated from C. P. Lord Curzon has expressed his solicitude for the welfare of the inhabitants of Berar and had urged for the continuance of the condition and standard under which they have attained to high measure of prosperity and thus had objected to the restoration of Berar on the above grounds. The Beraris now feel that the said prosperity is a matter of the past and their happiness of which Lord Curzon was proud have gone to dogs under the present administration. So the British Government should have no objection to the restoration when the inhabitants strongly urge for it. The British Government by this act of restoration will be satisfying the inhabitants of Berar and their Faithful Ally the Nizam who always came to the help of the British Empire whenever it was in danger.

I make an earnest appeal to members of the Nationalist party Hindus and Mohammadens in general to express their desire to be ruled by H. E. H. the Nizam. In this way Berar will be separated from C. P. and we will be masters of our destinies in our Province. I am sure that Communal considerations will not move the leaders of the Nationalist Party into a wrong direction. The memorandum submitted by Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh to H. E. the Viceroy should have contained definitely that Beraris desire to be ruled by H. E. H. the Nizam. In any case Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh should have given definite declaration on this point. The Mohammadans and the Hindus in general came to know about the said memorandum only after its publication in newspapers. So it is desirable that a representative conference should be held in order to formulate proposals in keeping with the wishes of Beraris of all schools of thought. If it is done it will show the high statesmanship of Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh. I appeal to Mr. Abdur-Raoof Shah who is a recognised leader of the Mohammadans of Berar and an advanced political thinker to take the lead in the matter in order to formulate proposals representing the Muslim point of view. This is necessary because the memorandum submitted by Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh mentions nothing in respect of the safeguard for the Mohammadans in general and the Inamdars and Jagirdars in particulars.—Yours, etc.,

SYED SHAFYAT HUSAIN.

QAZI AND KHATIB.

Anjangaon, July 11.

SHIRRAS SEEKING POLICE HELP?

Our Ahmedabad Letter

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 12.

The Gujarat College affairs have not yet been settled and on Thursday last the students of the College have decided to request Mahatmaji to close all correspondence with Principal Shirras and allow them to take direct action. Mr. Rohit Mehta, one of the five students, who have been refused admission has gone to consult Mahatmaji, and it is likely that the College students will again go on strike, if the Principal does not yield to the demand of the students. It is reported that the Principal has been consulting police authorities and intends to ask them for help, in case the students decide to go on strike. The College affairs will have some further development in the course of this week.

A conference of the local bodies is to be held in the Gandhi Hall of the Municipality from tomorrow, and some important questions in connection with Municipalities and Local Boards will be discussed.

"VOTE OF CENSURE."

Some important questions were discussed in Municipal meetings, held in the course of the week. The question of contractor Raojibhai came up before the Board again on Monday. This question arose from the appointment of Mr. G.V. Mavlankar as an arbitrator by the Legal Committee and the Sanitary Committee. Mr. Bhagat, the Chief Officer put up a note in this connection that as Mr. Mavlankar was at one time the legal adviser of Mr. Rao jibhai, he would not be able to safeguard the interests of the Municipality. The Sanitary Committee and the Legal Committee reconsidered their decision and stuck to their original recommendation and the Chief Officer had expressed his desire to place the papers before the General Board for its decision. Business was taken up by the Board and Mr. Mavlankar left the meeting when this business came up for discussion.

"NOTE UNWARRANTED."

Lady Vidyagauri, the Vice-President, occupied the chair. Mr. Mavlankar before leaving the meeting pointed out that the letter which he had addressed to the Chief Officer from Nainital showed clearly that the note put up by the Chief Officer was unwarranted and left it to the Board to consider the question of the remarks passed against the President of the Municipality by a subordinate officer. After some discussion the Board resolved that it had full confidence in its President Mr. G.V. Mavlankar and strongly disapproved the statements and suggestions in the note of the Chief Officer dated 18th May, 1931. The President, however, had shown his unwillingness to serve as arbitrator and the Board, therefore, autnorised the Legal Committee and the Sanitary Committee to appoint any other person to act as arbitrator, on behalf of the Municipality. Some councillors urged that this was a vote of censure against the Chief Officer and wished to modify the resolution; but the resolution was passed by 20 against 13.

SCENARIO WRITING

(Continued from page 4).

and abroad, and their relations with other members of their families. By doing so you will find life stories buzzing about your ears clamouring to be unfolded.

WHAT IS A DRAMA?

When we say that a scene is dramatic we generally mean that there is a conflict and all at once we are conscious of a struggle and the two elements stand face to face ready to fight. The really dramatic moment is that when we see that two wills are battling for supremacy. At times there may be a huge force of nature against a man for example, when we find a man rowing for his life to keep a row-boat from going over a water-fall. This gives us a dramatic thrill, for here we have a force against a force.

You should at the same time bear in mind that motion alone does not make a drama. A horse race is more exciting rather dramatic, than a mere merry-go-round for the simple reason that in the former there exists some conflict. In every plot you will find one main conflict; there may be some minor conflicts but in every film there will be one major conflict which will furnish the main structure of the play, and this is called the essence of the drama. What will generally happen I think will be that you will be introduced to some people and if the plot is well built there will be a difference of opinion and an opposition of will to will, a sense of something wrong, which some one is trying to put right. Two men will be fighting for one woman or two women will be set to win the love of one man.

Think of one of the plays of Shakespeare and you will understand what I mean. In Hamlet you will find that a ghost has been troubling the peace of the palace and all is not well.

Practically in every play worthy of the name of a drama you will find that some one is trying to do something which somebody else objects to. That is Drama. Shakespeare knew this technique and it still holds true.

INCOME-TAX AMENDMENT BILL.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the Indian Income-Tax, 1922, (2nd Amendment Bill) which is now being circularized for the opinions of various industrial and commercial bodies to be submitted before 31st July 31, I have to draw the attention of the public to the inequitous and unfavourable results that may arise, if it comes to be an Act.

The Bill is designed to tax a particular class of people resident as well as domiciled in the British India and having foreign investments, on that part of their income, which at present is not being taxed unless actually brought into British India within three years. The statement of reasons put forward by the Finance Member is very vague. It speaks of taxing only foreign investments; whereas the Bill, framed as it is, will not only tax the foreign investments but any sort of income it may be the investment, business income or income from any other sources—arising in any part of the world without British India, it may be the Native States of India or any foreign country. The Bill will no doubt bring in little more revenue from that limited class of people but it will have to give up several times more revenue from Income-Tax which at present is available under sections 6, 7, and 8. Henceforth the tax is to be charged on salaries and investment on securities, only if that is actually paid in British India. Let us see what are the consequences. All the foreign people—to a very large extent, Englishmen and Europeans—who are now paying income-tax on the investment of their wast holdings in Indian Government Loans at the source of payment, wherever it may be, will now permanently evade payments of income-tax simply by making the interest on securities payable any where without British India; which is very easy to do. Taking an example, all Englishmen will make the interest on their Indian Loans payable in England and will not pay any tax to the Indian Government which they are now paying inspite of the fact that they are getting their interest from the Indian Government treasury; similarly residents, the Banks and the Ruling Princes of the Native States, who are now holding Government Papers worth crores of rupees, will make the interest payable through any branch of the Imperial Bank situate in any Native State and evade a very big amount of income-tax. Even a resident of British Territory can similarly evade the tax on Government securities by drawing the interest in a Native State if he does not bring the same in British India. The notes to the Bill suggest that it can be included in "other sources" but it is doubtful that it can be s oincluded when under section 6, clause 2, it is specifically mentioned that "interest on securities paid in British India is only to be taxed.

The clause 4 is very mischievous in as much as it creates a racial distinction between tax payers by creating two classes of such people, viz., resident and domiciled in British India; and resident but not domiciled in British India. Under that clause there will be a tremendous rush of people at present staying in British India and having an income from business in Native States to prove their foreign domicile, say, either in any of hundreds of Native States or foreign countries.

The worst effect of this clause will be on those merchants—principally small—who have their residence in British India but who are trading both in British India as well as in Native States. Such merchants will have to pay either double taxation on their income arising in Native States though not brought in British India, or they might try to evade British Tax by temporarily shifting their residence for more than six months every year in part of the Native States.

Such being the confusions expected to arise from the enactment of this bill and in view of the new principle of taxation based on residence and domicile of the tax payer being involved, the Bill should be dropped 'sine-die' till the new constitutional reforms comes into force and the popular Parliament is created.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. BHAGWATI.

Ahmedabad, July, 11.

Vile Parle Mahilashram

(From Our Correspondent.)

VILE PIRLE, July 14.

The suburb of Vile Parle will have one more public institution in its midst, in the form of the Mahilashram. It was originally planned that this Mahilashram would start its work in Borivili. It was reported that the building and the site was purchased there for the purpose. But it seems an eleventh hour hitch cropped up in giving the transaction the final form. The place for the Mahilashram at Borivili is abandoned for the present.

It is understood this unforeseen circumstance will not stand in the way of the execution of the place. Sheth Jamnalalji has hired, on monthly rent, the premises of the Bhagini Seva Mandir, and the opening ceremony will be performed on Thursday (16th instant), at 8-30 a.m. from which date the Ashram will begin its work there.

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Terukuni Maru	12000	....	@26Jul
Hakodate ,,	5383	17 July	30 July
Hakusan ,,	10500	...	@10Aug
x Tango ,,	6893	29 July	12 ,,
Haruna ,,	10500	...	24 ,,
Tokushima Maru	5376	17 Aug.	31 Aug.
Katori ,,	10000	...	@8 Sep.
x Iyo ,,	5962	Aug.	13 Sep.

*Do not carry passengers,
xCalls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo.	Arrive Marseilles
Hakone Maru	10500	21 July	7 Aug.
Arikuni Maru	12000	5 Aug.	23 Aug.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru	22000	5 Aug.	11 Aug.
Taiyo Maru	22000	18 Aug.	25 Aug.

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Steamer	Arrival	Departure.
Argun Maru	11th July	18th July
Havre ,,	25th ,,	6th Aug.
Borneo ,,	9th Aug.	22nd ,,

For particulars apply to:—

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THE SPECKLED BAND
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LYN HARDING
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MONEY MARKETS.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, July 15.

B C Rate T T 1/5 3/4.
B C Rate D D 1/5 25/32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 25/32 July.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16
Banks Selling T T 1/5 3/4 August.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 July
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 31/32 August.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/5 15/16 September
NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 278 1/4
Banks Selling T T 278
Banks Buying T T 277 1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 914
Banks Buying D D 927
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 936
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 136 7/8
Banks Buying 60 days 135
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 69 3/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 86 1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156-1/4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 1/2 14th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/16 15th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 3/8 14th inst.
London/Paris 123.75 14th inst.
London/Belgium 34.77 14th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.02 14th inst.
London/Italy 92.95 14th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £4-4-11 1/2 13th inst.
£4-4-11 1/4 14th inst.
Silver London Ready 13 15th inst. 13 1/16 14th inst.
Silver/London Forward 13 13th inst. 93 1/16 14th inst.
Silver New York Ready 23 1/8 13th inst. 23 1/4 14th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 7/32 p. c. 13th inst. 2 7/32 p. c. 14th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 7/16 p. c. 13th inst. 2 7/16 p. c. 14th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2½ per cent.
Money:—Call 5 per cent. 3 Mos. 4-1/4 per cent. 6 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Tight.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 15.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 66/10
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 89-14.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 88/13
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 72/14
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1933 Rs. 94-14.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 83/6.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 94/9.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 95/10
5 per cent Loan due 1939-44 Rs. 93-9.
6 per cent Bonds due 1933-38 Rs. 100-1.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 99/12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 100/1.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 100-4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 101
6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 104
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 70/2
4 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1974 Rs. 69/2
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 69/2
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 87/2
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 100/10
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1950-60 Rs. 100/10
Forward Rates: 31st July Settlement 3.1/2 p.c. Rupee Paper Rs. 60/9/6
5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 100-0-0.
Tone of Market:—Steady.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, July 15.

3 Months Discounts 2 1/4 p.c
6 Months Discounts 2 1/2 p.c.
Banks of England rate 2-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 5 3/4 p.c.
One Month 4 1/2 p.c.
Three Months 4¼ p.c.
Six Months 4 p.c.
Tone of Money Market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports & Imports.

ARRIVALS.

July 15.

Saka Maru, Fujimya, Calcutta.
Fusijama, Saucovich, Trieste.
Jalaveera, Beatson, Bassein.

LOADING.

July 15.

Steamer Gineseppe for Vicchodi-Piombino.
Steamer Dalgoma for London.
Steamer Maloja for Sydney.
Steamer Treuenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Bamora for Busran.

S S Saka Maru:—The K N Coy's steamer Saka Maru, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S S Fusijama:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Fusijama, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, with a general cargo.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalaveera, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassein with a general cargo and rice.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, July 15.

S S Macedonia for London.—12 bales kapok cotton, G Suchedina & Co.; 2,000 cwts. linseed oil cakes, Uganda Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1,000 cwts. groundnut oil cakes, K M Nathoo.

For Marseilles.—47 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Sturmfels for Hamburg.—112 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 2 cases dry casings, D Abraham & Sons; 20 cases dry casings, A D Meyer.

For Rotterdam.—1,000 cwts. joowar, T S Thadani & Sons; 53 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Bremen.—125 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Antwerp.—188 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.

For Ghent.—390 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Elysia for Liverpool.—100 bales wool raw, A J Calcuttawala; 100 bales wool raw, W T Suren; 24 bales wool raw, Clarke & Smith Ltd.; 23 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co.; 175 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 6 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.; 20,000 cwts. groundnut, Steel Bros.

For Manchester.—1,800 cwts. castor oil, Gujarat Oil Mill Mfg. Co.

S S Kasama for Barcelona.—125 bales cotton raw, Italindia Cotton Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.; 3 cases dry casings, D Abraham & Son.

For Antwerp.—1,000 cwts. kardi seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Dunkirk.—4,000 cwts. groundnut kernals, K M Nathoo.

For Hull.—400 cwts. castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

S S Trevenfels for Amsterdam.—54 bales kapok cotton, G Suchedina & Co.

For Rotterdam.—45 bales kapok cotton, G Suchedina & Co.

S S Fusijama for Venice.—125 bales cotton raw, B Cursondas & Co.; 660 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 952 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 125 bales coton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 250 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo, 250 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

For Trieste.—385 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 230 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros; 55 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.; 55 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 110 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.; 110 bales cotton raw, T Products Ltd.; 450 cwts. pepper, 400 cwts. groundnuts T S Thadani & Sons; 450 cwts. goundnuts S M Rajgor & Co.; 16,000 cwts. groundnuts oil cakes, Ralli Bros; 220 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co.; 2,000 cwts. groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

For Ancova.—1,000 cwts. castor seed, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Fiume.—110 bales cotton raw, E Spinner & Co.

S S India for Genoa.—2,000 cwts. groundnuts, K Devchand & Co.; 220 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo.

S S Maloja for Brisbane.—139 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.

For Sydney.—100 cwts. myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Garbeta for Osaka.—1,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe.—3,000 bales cotton raw, T M Kaisha Ltd.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg Co.; 1,007 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, C Ramsarup; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Shanghai.—1200 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Argun Maru for Shanghai.—2,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.; 1,000 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Kobe.—300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 1,300 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Nagasaki.—100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Osaka.—1,300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.; 1100 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Moji.—150 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Yokohama.—350 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 200 bales bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros

IMPORTS.

Bombay, July 15.

S S Tampa, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from New York.—1,103 bales newspaper; 223 bales cotton piggoods; 159 bales cotton remnants; 85 bales chrome scrap; 50 bales ketchup; 76 bales soap, 50 bales olive; 43 bales flash light 1306 bales tyres; 120 bales auto parts; 542 bales rubber castings; 123 bales lamps; 108 bales medicine; 50 bales paper; 24 cks. chemicals; 45 drums thinner 35 drums dye-stuff; 260 drums lub. oil 330 drums lub. grease; 322 cases motor cars; 209 bars silver.

S S Macedonia, Agents, M M & Co., from London.—61 cases milk food; 36 cases cigarettes; 25 cases mustard; 48 cases barley; 25 cases starch; 40 cases blue; 25 cases gin; 29 cases sugar; 78 cases medicine; 122 cases castor oil; 50 cases syrup; 30 cases cordials; 15 cases beer; 48 cases lime juice; 171 cases boot polish; 83 cases oilstores; 337 cases whisky; 240 cases biscuits; 106 cases glaxo; 26 cases venegar; 70 cases paper; 90 cases cement; 38 cases wine; 565 drums linseed oil; 170 drums oil; 960 drums paint; 40 drums chemicals; 60 drums turpentine; 121 coils copper wire; 139 bars silver.

From Amsterdam.—45 cases cheese; 31 cases drops; 32 cases cottons; 20 cases hams.

From Bordeaux.— 120 cases brandy.

From Charoute.—435 cases brandy.

From Havre.—70 bundles copper wire; 96 bundles copper sheets.

From Rotterdam.—100 bags farina.

From New York.—94 bars silver.

From Marseilles.—50 cases spun silk; 339 cases silk yarn; 44 cases silk nail yarn; 111 cases alum. circles; 112 cases vermouth; 236 cases tyres; 800 bags almonds; 70 cases brandy; 530 cases soap; 20 cases wine; 240 cases milk drink.

From Alexandria.—110 bales cotton.

From Aden.—100 bags grum hbas; 75 bales cotton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, July 15.

	Bales.
Khandeish	240
Barsi-Nugger	217
Central India	717
Hyderabad-Gaorani	208
Berar	94
Central Provinces	34
Dhollera	127
Sind-Punjab	470
Broach	69
Persians	73
Egyptians	565
East Africans	2
Cotton	2,314
	Cwts.
Wheat	28,935
Linseed	2,626
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	66
Gingellyseeds	1,435
Groundnuts	3,534
Castorseeds	410
Rice	104,966
Cottonseeds	946
Mowraseeds	73
Gram	226
Joowar	3,371
Bajree	1,004
	Tons.
Coal	533

Tone of Silver. Quiet and idle. Nothing doing.

FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, July 15.

Liverpool Wheat:—
July sh. 3/10 3/4d. up 7/8d.
Oct. sh. 4/1 3/4d. up 3/4d.
Dec. sh. 4/3 3/4d. up 5/8d.
Chicago Wheat:—
July Dol. 50-5/8 —1.
Sept. Dol. 51-7/8 —1/8.
Dec. Dl. 56-1/4 —1/4.
London Linseed:—
July £9-2-6.
Market quiet.
Argentine Linseed:—
Sept. 12.02 —25.
Oct. 12.16 —26.
Market steady.
London Linseed Oil:—
July/Aug. sh. 16/6d.
Sept/Dec. sh. 16/7 1/2d. —1-1/2d
Market steady.
New York Sugar:—
Sept. 139 up 2.
Dec. 146 up 2.
March 152 up 3.
Market steady.
Wheat Cable (Chicago):—
"Prices advanced on Commission houses buying, unfavourabe crop reports in the North-west and covering by "shorts"; but later declined on realizing. Closed barely steady."

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 15.

F. F. Bales.	1930-31	1929-30
Receipts to date 14-7-31	8859000	8630000
Receipts Yesterday 14-7-31	6000	3,000
Exports to date 14-7-31	6756000	6748000
Stock at Ports 10-7-31	2918000	1160000
Stock Interior Towns 10-7-31	854000	620000
Stock Liverpool 10-7-31	980000	831000
Visible Supply 10-7-31	5513000	3162000
Quantity in Sight 10-7-31	13047000	13870000
Quantity out of Sigt 10-7-31	10602000	12476000

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, July 15.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mint Gold Ready	21	3	6
Mint Gold 1st Settlement	21	3	9
Mint Gold 2nd ,,	21	4	0
Silver Ready	43	12	0
Silver 1st Settlement	43	9	0
Silver 2nd ,,	43	4	0

Investors' Review Of Reviews

We have received the first issue of this new monthly dealing with finance and state of industries in this country. It is intended for investors and particularly for dealers in stocks and shares. The foreward in this issue states that the tragedy of the situation is that during the last 25 years the policy of the Governments, the unfair ratio and the capitalist moves and manoeuverings are responsible for carrying off a big haul of public funds to the extent of 800 crores of rupees and the worst sufferers are the middle class people. It contains the quarterly report of the shareholders' Association together with other notes and reports of the local Stock Exchange. There is useful information regarding the cotton textile industry. The annual subscription is Rs. 4/- and it is edited by Mr. C. Morarji.

The Hindu Sanghatan Orphanage, Delhi

The above Delhi institution is doing good work since 1926. The work which the institution has done during this short period is testified to by leaders. It is supported by Rajas, Maharajas and prominent Congress leaders. It is expected that looking to the importance of work, the public will help it in a generous spirit.

WATCH FOR

MANY A SLIP

WITH

LEW AYRES

AT

PATHE CINEMA

PATHE CINEMA TO-DAY AT 4. 6-30 AND 10.

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WITH

CONRAD NAGEL—SIDNEY FOX
BETTE DAVIS—ZASU PITTS
SLIM SUMMERVILLE

A Universal All-Talking Super

CHARLIE MURRAY

Of Cohens and Kellys fame in an All-Talking Comedy.

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OSWALD THE RABBIT

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY THURSDAY, JULY, 16, 1931.

JUPITER
GENERAL
is doing all classes of
INSURANCE Business.
J2

Dangerous Situation Averted At Srinagar

LATEST CASUALTY LIST: 10 KILLED, 60 INJURED

Maharaja's Prompt Measures: Commission Begins Sitting At Once

SRINAGAR, July 14.

It is now understood that ten Mahomedans were shot dead and 60 wounded during the onslaught on the State prison on Monday. Ten policemen were injured, and one of them is not expected to live. 32 Mahomedans who took part in storming the jail were arrested and 200 were arrested while taking part in the subsequent rioting and looting.

The Kashmir authorities declare that not less than 7,000 Muslims participated in the attack on the jail. Officials opine that if the police had not opened fire, thus effectually dispersing the onrush of the crowd, the mob would have liberated not only the particular Muslim who was their object but also 500 inmates of the prison. As it was five prisoners escaped, with handcuffs still on, during the melee.

DEAD BODIES TAKEN TO MOSQUE.

Sudden as was the assault, an even more dangerous situation developed subsequently, because the Muslim demonstrators numbering several thousands took away the dead bodies through the streets to the Jumma Musjid Mosque, a famous edifice, which is one of the largest of its kind in India. Here were congregated an additional 10,000 Muslims and high feeling prevailed. Hysterical agitators were urging the Muslims to rise against the Hindus. An urgly turn of events was only averted by the timely arrival of 500 troops armed with machine-guns who nipped the trouble in the bud. It was the troops, also, who prevented further trouble in the streets, maintaining a constant patrol in conjunction with the State police. Most of the shops, however, remained closed to-day.

Trouble was apprehended in connection with the burial of the ten dead bodies which the crowd had taken into its possession. Due to tactful handling of the situation, however, the function passed off peacefully.

MR. WAKEFIELD'S SUCCESSFUL TACTICS.

Credit in this connection is due to Mr. G. E. C. Wakefield, Political and Foreign Member, Kashmir Government, who reasoned with the leaders and persuaded them to let the bodies remain in the mosque all night to await burial in the morning. A funeral procession through the city was also avoided by the Government securing burial plots in a special cemetery, not far from the mosque, at a cost of Rs. 400 per plot, but the burials were carried out by the families of the victims themselves.

In the mosque itself there was grim evidence of the work of rioters in the Hindu quarters in the shape of a huge pile of cloth and other loot.

COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

His Highness the Maharaja who has been indefatigable in his efforts to restore normal conditions has appointed a Commission of Inquiry consisting of the Chief Justice, two judges of the High Court, one non-official Hindu and one non-official Muslim to investigate the whole affair and affix responsibility. The Commission will begin sitting to-morrow.

It transpires that Abdul Kadir, the Mahomedan, whose attempted rescue caused all the trouble was a cook, to a military officer at Peshawar. His trial for inciting Muslims against the Hindus began in an ordinary court in Srinagar but in view of the excitement and agitation which developed among his co-religionists the Chief Justice ordered the trial to take place in the prison.

RELIEF TO STRICKEN FAMILIES.

Her Highness the Maharani has given Rs. 3,000 to be distributed among the families of those who lost their lives in the firing.—A.P.

Bedouins Returning Home

ITALIAN AUTHORITIES' "CLEMENCY".

'INTERNATIONAL AGITATORS' CANARDS."

ROME, June 27.
(By Mail).

Bedouins who before and during the military operations of the Italian troops last January left the Kufra oasis and took refuge in the district near the Cirenaica frontier, are returning in increasingly large numbers to Kufra, according to a semi-official statement issued here. "They have been reassured" it is declared, "by letters received from their parents who remained behind at Kufra and who testified to the perfect justice and the spirit of clemency shown by the Italian authorities; and they have asked to be allowed to go back. Several caravans have already arrived at Kufra furnished with permits given by the Italian Legation in Egypt, and the return of several others from French Equatorial Africa is announced.

As an indication of the normal situation which exists throughout the Libyan colony and the untruthful character of the news recently spread by international agitators, it may be pointed out that from February 28, 1929, up to the present time there have returned to Tripoli 5,419 native refugees from various foreign countries including Tunisia, Egypt, Syria and Jerusalem. This figure does not include women and children.—Reuter.

SHE CROSSED OUT MUSSOLINI!

Police Take Up Tiny Girl's "Crime"

Rome.

A girl eight, at school near Naples, has been denounced by her teacher for insulting Signor Mussolini on the ground that she crossed out his picture from her exercise book.

The Fascist chief of Poggiomarino took a very serious view of the affair and submitted the girl to a stringent cross-examination, at which police were present.

Admitting frankly that she had committed the "offence," the girl said it was a protest against the closing of her little Catholic club.

Not satisfied, the Fascist chief of the village reported the matter to the district commander, whereupon the little girl turned the tables on her teacher by accusing her of having instigated her to commit the deed.

As a result the teacher, Sigorina Buonacura, was tried before a Naples tribunal and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—(By mail).

RETRENCHMENT ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

ARMY SUB-COMMITTEE. SITTING.

CALCUTTA, July 14.

The Army Sub-Committee of the Retrenchment Advisory Committee held its first meeting on July 13 in the office of the Controller of Accounts, Presidency and Assam District, Calcutta. Business was mainly concerned with terms of reference and with the procedure, programme of work and methods of taking evidence As regards taking of evidence from official witnesses it was agreed that Army Department should be addressed. As regards evidence from non-officials it was agreed that intimation should be given that any persons who desired to offer suggestions as regards economy in military expenditure should be invited to send their suggestions to the Secretary of the Committee before July 31. The Commitete will visit Army factories at Ishapore on July 17 and factory at Cossipore on the 20th. Meantime, the Committee will examine material before them dealing with Military Finance and Accounts, Supply and transport formations and Medical Services. —A.P.

"BIG BROTHER" ON PEACE MISSION

Lyrics About Round Table

"MAHATMAJI'S GREAT MISTAKE"

(From Our Correspondent.)
BANGALORE, July 14.

"The British Government has extended the hand of peace. My heart is big. In it, ther is no room for enmity or bitterness. I came here to give a message to my co-workers that they should not lose heart. The moment a community is demoralised, that is the time for mischief mongers. I have come to give a message of peace. I want peace all round. I want peace between the States and British India, peace between the Muslims and the Hindus. I want peace with England also. The British made mistakes, and they are paying for them. If they make more mistakes, they will die. But to-day, they are offering the hand of friendship and fellowship. If England wants to keep the connection with India she must wipe out the past and build up a new India. My brother was impressed with the sincerity of Lord Irwin and therefore he accepted invitation to the Round Table Conference. Thus spoke Mr. Shaukat Ali replying to the address presented by Bangalore City Municipal Council this morning.

MAHATMAJI'S "MISTAKE".

Continuing, he said that he found enormous ignorance about India in England and people there told the speaker that Indians were starting a tremendous experiment. But when they were acquainted with the real facts, they found that Indians were not so incompetent as they thought them to be, and that every Indian prince did not spend his time listening to songs of dancing girls. India had taught a lesson to England. They got fourteen annas in the rupees, and the rest would have been gained if his great chief Mahatmaji had not been wrongly advised.

It was a great mistake for Gandhiji to have refused the invitation of Lord Irwin. If that invitation had been accepted, India would not have had the unfortunate events witnessed during the last few months. But he was glad that Mahatmaji had now agreed to attend the Conference.

Referring to the last Round Table Conference he paid a tribute to the patriotism and right thinking of the Indian princes. Speaking about the draft resolution of the Congress Working Committee Mr. Shaukat Ali observed that it will not satisfy the Muslims. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that before they sailed to England on August 15th some thing would come out.

A PEACE THREAT.

He loved peace; but if a quarrel was forced on him, he would fight it to the bitterest end. Quarrel with his former chief Mahatmaji was like quarrelling with his own brother In the long run, there was no pleasure in that kind of fight The speaker was eager for peace with all classes of people who lived in this glorious land of ours. This was his dream.

Sir V. Sassoon Visits Seva Sadan Society Institutions.

POONA, July 13.
(From A Correspondent.)

Sir Victor Sassoon paid a visit to the several Hostels and Institutions conducted by the Poona Seva Sadan Society. In company of Mr. Devadhar and Miss Dwarkatai Bhat he first visited the medical hostel. The party then motored to the Kurundwardkar's Wada in the heart of the City to see Training College Practising School and High School Departments. Thence the party came to the Head Quarters Buildings where the principal workers of the Institution were introduced. Sir Victor was here shown the various Departments such as (a) Work room or Domestic industries classes (b) Maternity Beds (c) Hostels for the Depressed class girls and other poor women (d) Music classes (e) Primary classes for grown up women (f) Special English Classes (g) Mahila Bijay Press (h) Weaving shed (i) Stores etc. Sir Victor seemed to be keenly interested in all the work that he saw.

ENFORCING ENHANCED RENT

Madras Govt. Creates Situation

SJT. PRAKASAM'S APPEAL

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 13.

In the course of an exclusive interview to the "Bombay Chronicle" concerning the decisions of the Madras Government regarding enhancement of rents in East and West Godawari and Kishna, Mr. T. Prakesam said:—

"It is very unfortunate that the Government of Madras have at last rejected the report of the Economic Enquiry Committee which was a duly elected body with the consent of the Government. It is difficult to say what exactly the future of the ryots would be economically when the Government enforced the enhanced rate. In my view, there is no justification for any enhancement under the present conditions.

A new situation has been created by the Government just at a time when Mahatma Gandhi has to leave for London and both the Government and the people ought to have taken good care to see that the peaceful atmosphere is not to be disturbed. I appeal the ryots of the Andhra Province to consider the situation calmly and dispassionately without being carried away by any undue emotion or excitement. The situation requires very calm and gentle handling.

CONFERENCES POSTPONED

Sequel To Subhas Babu's Wire.

(From Our Correspondent.)
MADRAS, July 13.

Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose, who was to have presided over the Erode Navajuwan Conference has wired the following:—

"Can you postpone South Indian tour till September. Very difficult, to leave Bengal. Letter follows—" Subash Bose.

Consequent on the unexpected development, the Andhra Rashtra Navajawan Bharta Sabha and Raja Saleema Political Conferences have been postponed to September to suit the convenience of the President-elect, Sjt. Subash Chandra Bose.

BUNDI INCIDENT

Demand For Enquiry.

A meeting of workers of Rajputana and Central Indian States was held on Sunday, at 3 p.m. in Kilachand Mansion, Kalbadevi Rd., under the presidentship of Seth Maganlalji Jhaveri of Ratlam (father or Shahid Mannal Jhaveri who was stabbed at the last Dungri meeting in which Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Ansari and others spoke.)

The following resolutions were passed unanimously.

This meeting of Rajutana and Central Indian States workers expresses its profound resentment at the incident in Bundi in which two precious lives were lost, firing was resorted to. The meeting requests the Government of India to make a through inquiry through a mixed commission. Further this meeting requests the Government to fulfil the reasonable demands of the Bundi State people as mentioned in their memorial presented by them to the political Agent.

This meeting congratulates the persons of Bijali for their sacrifice and discipline shown by them during the Satyagraha for their just rights and requests the Maharana to remove all grievances at an early date.

This meeting condemns the ban imposed upon the national flag, Praja prishad, Prabhat Pheri, public meetings, processions and Khadi propaganda by the authorities of Jodhapur State which is a direct insult to the people of Jodhapur and counts at large. It also requests the Maharaja to remove the ban without delay.

A provisional committee under the presidentship of Seth Anandilal was formed for propaganda work.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The following dined at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Tuesday:—

The Hon. Sir Ali Mahomed Khan Dehlavi, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Bell, Sardar G. N. Mujumdar, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Newman, Lt. Col. and Mrs. H. Murray, Mr. H. T. Sorley, Mr. C. H. Bristow, Mr. and Mrs. G. V. Bwoor, Lt. Colonel and Mrs. C. Heathfield-Harrison, Revd. M. W. McCaul, Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Pipe, Dr and Mrs. W. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Rajadhyaksha, Major T. Tobson, Major G. Simpson, Major E. H. Chapman, Major and Mrs. L. M. Peet, Major E. B. Fox, Major and Mrs. W. C. Spackman, Mr. D. F. Chinoy, Mr. and Mrs. H. Douglas, Miss E. M. Fagg, Mr. C. C. Culliland, and Sardar and Mrs. Byramjee Pu-

TEACHERS AND C. D. MOVEMENT

No Re-Appointment Without Undertaking

D. P. I.'s CONFIDENTIAL CIRCULAR.

The following will be read with interest:—

From The Director of Public Instruction, Bihar and Orissa.

To The Inspector of Schools.

Sir,—With reference to your letter No. 45 Con 5M-11-31 dated the 17th May 1931 on the subject of the re-employment of teachers who lost their appointment by resignation or otherwise as a result of association with the civil disobedience movement I have the honour to inform you that there is no objection to such re-employment provided the teachers concerned give an undertaking to abstain from political movement in future and that no injustice is done by such reappointment to any other teachers in the employment of the local bodies.—"Searchlight."

CONGRESS SOLUTION UNACCEPTABLE TO MUSLIMS.

Shafaat Ahmad Khan's Opinion

CALCUTTA, July 14.

Speaking tentatively on proposals of the Congress Working Committee at a Muslim meeting at Albert Hall this evening Dr. Shafaat Ahmad Khan said that the Congress had now thrown off its guise and identified itself with joint electorates. The only reply to those proposals consistently with the policy and programme of Muslims would be that joint electorates were totally unacceptable to them.—A.P.

Mysterious Death Of Indian In Kenya

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Umedlal Vithalji Sheth who was in Rossemblum, Bullows and Roy Ltd., Nairobi in British East Africa, died in mysterious circumstances on September 24, 1930. The deceased had made all preparations as he was to start for India for his marriage. The deceased received a deadly stab wound in the throat two inches and half deep and expired within a very short time at 11 p.m. The newly bought leather bag of the deceased was found missing. The Superintendent of Police received anonymous letter charging certain persons with murder of the deceased on very next day in the morning. One Mr. Isulchand, aged 28, went mad after this incident and it is said he took acid and committed suicide. It is said that he saw what had happened. The African servant of the deceased had one friend who disappeared after this sad incident. He has not been traced yet. Nobody knows about him. It is said that Kenya C. I. D. are doing its best to trace the African.

15 Rebels Killed In A Clash.

RANGOON, July 14.

Details have been obtained of the wounding of Captain Dart who has been brought to Rangoon Hospital. A column led by him which was composed of 22 men was attacked on the bank of the river Pegu on the morning of July 12 by 80 rebels who were armed with 21 guns. Two of the sepoys were killed and two wounded, while two civil policemen and Capt. Dart received slight injuries. The rebels secured service rifle and rounds of ammunition from a sepoy. 15 of the rebels were killed after which they left the scene of the fight. Six guns were recovered from them.—A.P.

GOVERNMENT COMMUNIQUE ON BURMESE REBELLION.

—:o:—

Self-Government, The Only Remedy For Political Ills.

At a time when public opinion in Burma is being focussed on the prospect of an early peace as a result of the Burmese leaders' conference with His Excellency the Governor, it is most surprising to see the publication of a very provoking report on the rebellion by the Government. We wonder why the Government has selected this particular moment to release this report, which contains a lot of offending references to the growing nationalism of the Burmese people. One would have thought that nothing would be done by the Government to cause exasperation in the minds of the people during these days of tense and excited feelings. After going through the report of the Government one would be irresistably compelled to ask as to what has become of the Government's statesmanship and common sense.

A perusal of the report undoubtedly leaves the impression on our mind to the effect that the Burmese people are such ignorant and credulous fools as to believe in charms and tattooing. This is what the report says:—

As regards causes it is well-known:—

(1) that the Burman is by nature restless and excitable;

(2) that in spite of a high standard of literacy the Burman peasantry are incredibly ignorant and superstitious, the belief in the efficacy of charms and tattooing as conferring invulnerability being still widespread; and

(3) that such rebellions are usually started with the object of overthrowing the Government, the history of Burma being a record of sudden and successful rebellions usually ending to the seizure of the throne and there being many prophecies current especially in Upper Burma that the throne of the King of Burma will be won again.

TOO SWEEPING.

There can be no doubt that the above statement in the Government report is too sweeping and disparaging as to cause a good deal of provocation among the Burmese people. In fact, the statement is tantamount to an effort to belittle the Burmese people in the eyes of the other nations of the world. In the very least, the sweeping remark in the Government report is likely to wound the national pride of the Burmese people. Again, the following paragraph occurs in the report:—

"Another potent factor in the present situation is the rising tide of national feeling in Burma. The Burman has always been proud of his race. The war and the political ferment succeeding the war tended to foster this national consciousness and the feeling has been increased recently by the visit of the Indian Statutory Commission and by the separation controversy."

We wonder why the Government has thought it fit to connect the rebellion with the visit of the Simon Commission, separation controversy, rising tide of national feeling and national consciousness. Evidently, this is an indirect exposition of the reactionary spirit that is latent in the Government. It is common knowledge the British people themselves are proud of their race, they have national feeling and national consciousness and there have been frequent political ferments in England,—but all these do not lead to rebellion. On the contrary, these attributes denote the progress of a nation. It is very unchivalrous on the part of the Government to fling unwarranted remarks at Burmese nationalism in the course of a report on the rebellion.

OFFICIAL PROPAGANDA.

Of course, we are aware that the purpose of the Government in this direction is to add weight to its allegation of political origin of the rebellion. The Government seems to have no concrete proof to justify its allegation of political origin, and hence it brings in the questions of national pride, national consciousness, political ferment, Simon Commission's visit and even the separation controversy. More than once have we stated in these columns that the rebellion is due to the economic distress of the people. Of course, it requires no great stretch of imagination to perceive that the rebellion, though economic in origin, threatens to develop into a political problem if unduly prolonged and if handled with a bankruptcy of fact, prudence, far-sightedness and statesmanship.

On our part, we believe that there is no political phase yet in the rebellion and that its speedy culmination can yet be brought about by unstinted economic relief to the people. We emphasise the need for economic relief as a specific remedy for the present disturbances. But, if the Government seriously believes that the cause of the rebellion is political rather than economic, what remedy does it propose? Obviously, political ills call for political remedy. The logical conclusion that could be drawn from the Government allegation of political origin would be that the political grievances of the people must be speedily removed in order to end the rebellion. What are the political grievances? The people are surely not satisfied with the present system of government and they want complete self-government at once. Obvious course which the Government should adopt is to recommend complete self-government at once for the Burmese people. But, whether the rebellion is due to economic or political, the Government up to now has shown no definite policy, except the policy of carrying on extensive military operations.—"New Burma".

Village Cabaret To Attract Froth Blowers

KERALA LETTER

(From Our Correspondent).
CALICUT, July 11.

Serious ill-feelings and differences of opinion have broken out between the local Congressmen. The chief cause of the unhappy situation is the last election. Prominent members were defeated and some of the leaders who won in the election resigned.

LIVE FROGS AND KNIFE-CHRISTIAN.

Reports pour in from the various parts of Kerala about the insults and injuries heaped upon Congress volunteers picketing liquor shops. At Mathilagam, live frogs enveloped in leaves were thrown upon the volunteers! In another shop, mouthfuls of toddy were spat upon the volunteers. Yet, in another shop a Nair volunteer was threatened with assault, a knife being placed upon his neck, grinding his teeth and saying that he had been slaughtering cows for food and was quite prepared to cut the volunteer's throat with a firm hand.

VILLAGE CABARET.

A shop-keeper who has lost customers but has not lost his wit, is employing singers and dancers in his shop to attract drinkers. Crowds gather to hear the music but nobody drinks!

There are several complaints in the criminal courts filed by and against volunteers picketing liquor shops. Some of these have ended in conviction and others in acquittal. Some more foreign cloth merchants in Calicut signed the Congress pledge last week.

Rugby.—Figures of unemployment issued by Labour Ministry for the week show check to the recent tendency to increase. There are 1,847,000 wholly unemployed, and 674,000 temporarily out of work. The total is 2,634,000 being 30,000 less than last week but 700,000 more than a year ago.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—The Greek Premier Venizelos who has come to England to preside at the opening of the Byron Museum at Newstead Abbey saw Foreign Secretary Mr. Henderson before the latter left for Paris and, later, lunched with the Prime Minister.—B.O.W.

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